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Clinton's Balkan Shifts Erode Europeans' Confidence

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — President Bill Clinton's vacillations over putting U.S. troops in Bosnia have left European leaders troubled and perplexed about his stewardship of the Atlantic alliance and whether he can sustain confidence in American security commitments on the Continent.

Mr. Clinton's comments last Wednesday that the United States might be prepared to introduce ground troops to help a repositioning of UN peacekeepers in Bosnia cheered the French and British governments, who have long believed that differences with Washington over Balkan policy were rooted in the absence of U.S. troops.

With hundreds of their troops held hostage by the Bosnian Serbs in retaliation for NATO air strikes, Paris and London believed that Washington was finally on the verge of answering their call for more direct engagement.

But when an uproar in Congress and the shooting down of an American pilot aboard an F-16 flying over Bosnia prompted Mr. Clinton to limit severely conditions for sending troops, allied leaders engaged in a frantic round of telephone calls to ascertain the true U.S. intentions.

"We understand his problems," a senior French military official said. "He must cohabit with a Republican Congress and he faces a difficult election campaign next year. But that only makes you wonder whether he will ever be able to take the hard decisions required to lead the Atlantic alliance out

President Jacques Chirac of France called Mr. Clinton on Friday, a French presidential aide said, "to find out just where he stood." Told that any American support for a rapid reaction force to bolster protection for United Nations peacekeepers would be limited to logistical help, Mr. Chirac convened a restricted cabinet session to announce that the Americans would not be coming and that the new force would have to proceed with only French, British and Dutch soldiers.

"We understand his problems," a senior French military official said. "He must cohabit with a Republican Congress and he faces a difficult election campaign next year. But that only makes you wonder whether he will ever be able to take the hard decisions required to lead the Atlantic alliance out

of a crisis that could soon get a lot worse."

Mr. Clinton and his defense secretary, William J. Perry, sought to reassure the Europeans over the weekend that the United States would still hold fast to its promise to send as many as 25,000 American troops into Bosnia for two contingencies. Those contingencies are an "emergency extraction" of the 22,000-man UN peacekeeping force and the formation of an international army that would enforce a peace agreement among the warring Serbs, Croats and Muslims.

But the latest twists and turns in Washington have further eroded confidence among the allies. Many officials here expressed concern that the

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Japan Finds Words That Fail to Voice War Sorrow

Formula to Avert Crisis: 'Remorse' for Inflicting Pain, but No Contrition

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's governing parties agreed Tuesday night on a parliamentary resolution expressing remorse for inflicting "unbearable pain" on other countries during World War II.

The compromise resolution appears to be more a triumph of carefully crafted ambiguity than a sincere apology, and it is unlikely to reassure Japan's Asian neighbors.

But the resolution apparently averts a political crisis within Japan, as Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama had hinted that he might resign if a resolution were not approved.

Japan's Parliament has been fiercely debating whether to apologize for the country's conduct in the war. Debate focused in particular on whether Japan should acknowledge having committed "acts of aggression" and "colonialism," and whether it should offer an "apology."

The compromise resolution settles the matter by referring to colonialism and acts of aggression, without making it clear that it was Japan that engaged in such behavior. The resolution does not use the word "apology."

As a result, those Japanese who feel penitent can interpret the resolution as meaning that Japan feels terrible that it invaded and colonized its neighbors.

But those legislators who feel proud of Japan's war record can interpret the resolution differently. They can argue that it means that Japan feels terrible that Europe and America colonized other countries, forcing Japan into the war as a matter of self-defense.

Such legislators acknowledge that Japanese troops caused suffering abroad, as all armies do, and they are prepared to feel some remorse for that.

But some say that if any country owes an apology for World War II, it is the United States, for dropping the atomic bomb.

The relevant paragraph of the compromise resolution, as transmitted by Reuters, is this: "Recalling many colonial rules and acts of aggression in the modern history of the world, we recognize and express deep remorse for those acts our country carried out in the past and unbearable pains inflicted upon people abroad, particularly those people of Asia."

The resolution perhaps raises as many questions as it answers, for it underscores Japan's continuing hesitancy about condemning its invasion of much of Asia. Millions of Asians died at the hands of the Japanese Army, and Koreans and Chinese in particular still smolder with anger at Japanese atrocities.

On Tuesday, Korean students fired a bomb at a Japanese cultural center in Seoul. (Page 7)

While Germany has repeatedly apologized for its wartime conduct, Japan seems much less contrite. Those Japanese soldiers and generals who were executed for war crimes are now worshipped as divinities at a major Tokyo shrine, visited each year by cabinet ministers to pay their respects.

Japan's government has also edited textbooks so that school children read a sanitized version of the Imperial Army's invasions.

In any case, the debate over school textbooks in Japan is not very meaningful because in most cases history classes do not get that far — to avoid embarrassment, the teachers arrange not to get as far as World War II by the end of the school year.

The debate is not just about the past. Bitterness at Japan's apparent lack of contrition is a major source of the distrust felt for Japan in South Korea and China, and it is a major reason why many Asian countries do not want to see Japan ever again develop a powerful army.

Opinion polls suggest that most Japanese feel that their government should do more to show remorse for the war.

But veterans and their families form an extremely powerful lobby, which argues vociferously that any apology for the war would dishonor those who died for their country.



Residents of Sarajevo taking refuge Tuesday behind a French armored personnel carrier as sniper fire from Bosnian Serbs continued to pelt the capital.

Anglican Panel Dismisses 'Living in Sin'

By Fredrik Björnér
Washington Post Service

LONDON — A panel of the Church of England recommended Tuesday that the phrase "living in sin" be abandoned and that unmarried couples, heterosexual and homosexual, be more readily welcomed into Anglican congregations.

While the established state church of England should continue "to affirm the centrality of traditional marriage," the panel said, "steps need to be taken to show that the church's ministry exists for all people living in all kinds of families." It "should make it plain that the love of God is lived out in a variety of relationships."

The recommendations by the Board for Social Responsibility, which may or may not be adopted by the church's governing body, were the latest contribution to an

intensifying debate within the church on issues of family, sexuality and gender.

Hardly a week has passed here recently without some flare-up, large or small: a declaration by the bishop of Edinburgh, Richard Holloway, that "the church should not condemn affairs as sinful and wrong" and the utterance by the bishop of London, David Hope, that he was "ambiguous" about his own sexuality.

The most serious split was caused by the church's 1993 decision to ordain women.

The dividing line, as in other churches in other countries, is roughly drawn between those who say they desire "a firm moral line," as the report Tuesday put it, and those "who seek to adapt" religious teaching to "changing circumstances."

The panel, comprising clergy, theologians, sociologists and family law specialists, chose the latter course after three

years of study and a survey of churchgoers and clerics.

"We were disturbed," it said, "to hear from people who had felt unwelcome in congregations because they were cohabiting or divorced, gay or lesbian. We were disturbed to hear that some children are refused baptism by clergy because their parents are unmarried."

Noting that "cohabitation is now common behavior before marriage," it said that the church had too often "spoken about families in ways which are sentimental or excluding or which do not connect with people's lives as they are really experienced."

"Many of the people who wrote to us," it added, "had sought welcome and haven in the church in times of darkness but had

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South Africa Court Outlaws Death Penalty

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's highest court Tuesday led by Deputy President Frederik W. de Klerk, a member of Mr. Mandela's coalition government. Mr. Mandela's party, the African National Congress, opposes the death penalty.

The unanimous ruling came in the first case heard by the new multiracial 11-member Constitutional Court sworn in by President Nelson Mandela in February as the country's first judicial body allowed to review laws made by Parliament.

The ruling prompted immediate outcries from the National Party led by Deputy President Frederik W. de Klerk, a member of Mr. Mandela's coalition government. Mr. Mandela's party, the African National Congress, opposes the death penalty.

The arguments made in South Africa about the death penalty parallel those in the United States: whether the punishment deserves violent crime, whether it is justified

retribution, and whether society can afford the tremendous costs of long appeals in capital cases.

Polls here show strong support for the death penalty in a country that is one of the world's most murderous. But the president of the Constitutional Court, Arthur Chaskalson, concluded that demands for retribution cannot guide constitutional law.

"By committing ourselves to a society founded on the recognition of human rights, we are required to value these rights (life and dignity) above all others," he wrote. "This is not achieved by objectivizing murderers and putting them to death to serve as an example to others in the expectation that they might possibly be deterred thereby."

Furthermore, he said, "It has not been shown that the death sentence would be materially more effective to deter or prevent murder than the alternative sentence of life imprisonment would be."

See PENALTY, Page 8

Death penalty foes hailed the decision as a sign of the new court's ability to rule independently on a difficult and emotional issue. And they portrayed the ruling as yet another signal of South Africa's move toward democracy.

"It puts South Africa on the world map amongst democratic countries around the world that have abolished the death penalty, with the exception of the United States and some other countries," said Ahmed Motla, national litigation director at Lawyers for Human Rights.

The Constitutional Court's ruling came in the case of two men sentenced to death for the 1990 murders of four people in an attack on a bank truck and its police escort.

A National Party spokesman, Danie Schutte, said the party will work to amend the constitution to allow executions. There

U.S. Deflects OAS Criticism on Cuba

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department stood by its policy toward Cuba after criticism Tuesday by the head of the Organization of American States that it was too rigid.

Speaking at an OAS meeting in Haiti, the secretary-general of the organization, César Gaviria, said the debate over Cuba "has been monopolized by the most extreme positions" that are no longer "logical or rational."

For the first time, the European countries contributing to the UN force in Bosnia have given them real military capability. The reinforcements being sent by Britain, France and others because of the hostage crisis include two rapid-reaction brigades — 10,000 troops, representing nearly a 50 percent increase in total strength — and, more significantly, artillery guns, light tanks and battlefield-support helicopters.

The capability means that they could adopt a tough line in "peace enforcement."

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AGENDA

U.S. Deflects OAS Criticism on Cuba

A State Department spokeswoman, Christine Shelly, said the administration agreed with Mr. Gaviria's statements that "there must be greater economic freedom and the establishment of a pluralistic, democratic system with political freedoms and respect for human rights." But, she said, only after these reforms would it be "possible to initiate a new stage in the hemisphere's relations with Cuba."



DOWN AND OUT — Andre Agassi, who fell Tuesday to Yevgeni Kafelnikov in Paris. Page 23.

In Algeria, Getting By

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Simpson Trial Near the Brink

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Cult Leader Indicted

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France Debates Nuclear Tests

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East German Spymaster Broods About Socialist Dream Gone Bad

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

into the repressive power elite to which he once belonged.

"The question that torments me is: What more could I have done to prevent the discrediting of socialism as an alternative society," he said. And he clings unrepentant to the notion that there is another way: "I do not hope. I am convinced."

The old spymaster, maybe, is building his legend — as the spy novelists call cover stories — to infiltrate the post-Communist era. But, as he does so, his refusal to recant seems to raise a question that people have asked of the CIA and the KGB as much as of the onetime East Germans: Where do the old spies go to rest when the war is over and done with?

But, if old spies' stories are more than just cover — part of their craft of dead-letter drops and safe-house encounters — then what troubles Markus Wolf, 72, once the highest of all East German spies, is that an old, utopian dream went sour as communism decayed

that a six-year jail term, imposed for treason and bribery in December 1993, is no longer legally valid.

Yet the ruling was uneven because it did not extend to the spies who worked on the ground for Mr. Wolf, who held the rank of general in East Germany's state security apparatus, and the others who ran their networks from East Berlin. Without equality for all of them, the old spymaster said, "it's not a real unification."

Mr. Wolf became the head of East Germany's external intelligence service in 1952 at the age of 29, and for years he was called the faceless one because no one in the West seemed to know who had masterminded the cover stories of the myriad agents sent to West Germany to burrow into the bureaucracy.

Most notoriously, Mr. Wolf's agents included Günter and Christel Guillaume, who created their cover by registering as refugees in West Germany in 1956, the year of the Hungarian uprising.

Mr. Guillaume, who died in April, rose to become personal assistant to Chancellor Willy Brandt, the architect of European détente, while his wife acted as a courier for the secrets he gleaned. When the operation was uncovered in 1974, Mr. Brandt fell from power.

"It was a huge accident," Mr. Wolf says now, because, most of all, his operations were intended to get some real feel about what leak-prone Bonn was really thinking as much as to purloin secrets that rarely stayed secret for long.

In the tense days of the Cold War, he said, "our main task was to avoid surprises."

As to the driving motives of Mr. Wolf, they may lie in his childhood. Before World War II, Mr. Wolf, who is Jewish, and his family fled to Moscow to escape Nazi persecution. He grew up in Moscow and became

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Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	8.55	Down	0.51%
4485.20	123.03		
The Dollar	1.4105	1.4103	
Yen	94.65	84.765	
FF	4.94	4.9405	
Newstand Prices			
Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	50 L, Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	13 Dh
Cameroun	1.400 CFA	Oman	8.00 Rials
Egypt	1.400 CFA	Réunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF		

Algeria's War 'Not All Fire and Blood'

A People Navigates Killings and Car-Bombings

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
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THE AMERICAS

POLITICAL NOTES

California Speaker Leaves in Style

LOS ANGELES — Willie L. Brown Jr., the speaker of the California Assembly for 15 years, has installed his own San Francisco, to run for mayor.

In a stunning farewell display of political power, Mr. Brown, a Democrat, not only chose his own successor, but in so doing chose someone from the other party and the other sex and the most obscure back bench. She is Doris Allen, 59, an Orange County Republican whose previous claim to political fame was sponsoring a law requiring motorcyclists to wear helmets and another prohibiting fishing with gill nets in the Pacific.

In another parting shot, Mr. Brown also masterminded rule changes that will make him "speaker emeritus" until after the new title confers was not immediately spelled out. But some mean to allow him to "assist" Ms. Allen in the transition of power.

"Fair and square," Mr. Brown crowed in victory. Republicans, frustrated and fuming, stomped off the Assembly floor, but then drank a champagne toast to Mr. Brown's departure. (NYT)

Senate Approves Explosive Tags'

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved an amendment to an anti-terrorism bill to require that dynamite and other commercial explosive materials contain tagging agents that would aid investigators in tracing bombs.

But in a compromise to win the necessary Republican support, the Democratic sponsor of the legislation, Senator Dianne Feinstein of California, agreed that smokeless or black gunpowder would be exempted from the regulation. The move to include the gunpowder, which is popular with gun hobbyists, had been opposed by Republicans and the National Rifle Association. (NYT)

New England Seeks 'Superprimary'

HARTFORD, Connecticut — In bid to increase their importance in the presidential race, five New England states have moved to create a regional "superprimary" early in the contest. While the exact primary schedule remained somewhat in flux, the change could make New England the first big delegate prize of the campaign.

Given the region's reputation for being more liberal than other parts of the country, it could also offer an early opportunity for more moderate Republicans to gain an important victory.

"We get to be national players," Governor John G. Rowland of Connecticut, a Republican, said recently. "And if we can hang together as a bloc, it can help us to convince the Bob Dole of the world that you don't have to trip all over yourselves trying to appeal to the far, far right to win the nomination."

Mr. Rowland signed a law Monday moving Connecticut's primary to March 5 from March 26, following shifts to the same date by Vermont and Maine over the last few weeks. Rhode Island and Massachusetts were expected to approve similar measures by the end of the summer. New Hampshire, the remaining New England state, intends to continue its tradition of having the nation's first primary. (NYT)

Quote / Unquote

President Bill Clinton, responding to a question in a television interview about a "moral obligation" toward Bosnia: "If you reduce the carnality from 130,000 to under 3,000 and you at least have the possibility of cease-fires and ongoing negotiations and you continue humanitarian aid, it seems to me that that is fulfilling a moral obligation." (WP)

Away From Politics

• A fighter pilot who shot down a U.S. helicopter over Iraq last year testified that the accident could have been avoided if the captain of an AWACS radar plane had warned him that helicopters were airborne in the area. The pilot, Captain Eric Wickson, was a prosecution witness in the court-martial of Captain Jim Wang, 29, the radar officer on duty during the downing. (Reuters)

• Simultaneous jury selections began in Miami in the murder trials of two men who admitted grabbing the purse of a German tourist who was ran over and killed as they fled. Anthony Williams, 20, and Leroy Rogers, 25, are charged with first-degree murder and strong-arm robbery in the death in April 1993 of Barbara Meller Jensen, 39. (AP)

• Alvin Justes, the last of the 168 victims of the Oklahoma City bombing to be laid to rest, was buried in London, Kentucky, which he had planned to revisit this summer. Mr. Justes, 54, was one of the last three victims found in the building. (AP)

• Hurricane Allison drenched fishing villages and beach resorts on Florida's Gulf Coast, then headed inland leaving flooded roads and downed power lines in its path. (Reuters)

• The U.S. Postal Service has set new rates for international mail. Overseas rates will rise about 10 percent on July 9, to 60 cents for the first half-ounce and \$1 for one ounce. (AP)

Turning Point Nears for District Attorney in Simpson Case

By David Margolick
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — With the dismissal of two more jurors cutting in half the number of alternates left, the star-crossed trial of O. J. Simpson has moved ever closer to the precipice. Whether it ends up over the cliff depends largely on District Attorney Gil Garcetti, who will surely weigh public opinion polls as closely as the case approaches the brink.

Lawyers for Mr. Simpson have challenged Judge Lance A. Ito's decision on one of the two jurors he dismissed Monday. But with an appeals court allowing the testimony to go ahead while the motion was being considered, it now seems clear that only two spare jurors may remain for a case that has already lasted nearly five months and could be only half over. Given normal attrition and the pains of sequestration, that is not likely to suffice.

Almost inevitably, then, the number of surviving jurors will at some point fall below the customary 12.

For the trial then to proceed, both sides must consent. Were they to do so, the trial could continue with as few as six jurors, and the precipice would recede at least far enough to allow this tortured case to be run its course — even though, quite possibly, to a hung jury.

Mr. Simpson's chief trial lawyer, Johnnie L.

Cochran Jr., has said he could live with fewer than 12 jurors and probably means it. The defense clearly likes this largely minority panel, even if its favorite — a 54-year-old black man with the severe visage whom Judge Ito dismissed Monday — is no longer among them.

Mr. Garcetti has been far cagier, reiterating with ever-diminishing credibility — most recently on Monday — his confidence that 12 jurors will still be around when testimony ends.

"When we get to zero alternates, then we'll

NEWS ANALYSIS

start seriously considering the issue," a spokesman for Mr. Garcetti said.

But to many, this is simply a luxury Mr. Garcetti no longer has. By now, the Simpson case has cost the taxpayers of Los Angeles County at least \$6 million, and the sum is growing. Some feel it would be political suicide to abort it for lack of a juror or two, a technicality about which few voters would much care.

There are other reasons for continuing. One is that Mr. Garcetti has repeatedly expressed his faith in this panel, and 11 jurors are surely as trustworthy as 12. Another is that even the quickest retrial would most likely not be completed by March 26, 1996, the date of the nonpartisan primary for district attorney.

"He's better off politically by letting the system run its course," said Robert Tannenbaum, a Beverly Hills lawyer and author who also op-

posed Mr. Garcetti in the last election. "If he short-circuits the system, what he's saying is 'I don't have a strong enough case and/or the 11 who are left aren't fair-minded enough' both of which are politically untenable."

Most legal scholars and lawyers following the case believe that Mr. Garcetti would prefer to start anew, before another, possibly more congenial jury.

Mr. Simpson's public image has taken a beating since the current jury was impaneled. Prosecutors would have more time to put together a case, and maybe rearrange it, leading with incriminating DNA evidence rather than a long digression into Mr. Simpson's character.

But to many, this is simply a luxury Mr. Garcetti no longer has. By now, the Simpson case has cost the taxpayers of Los Angeles County at least \$6 million, and the sum is growing. Some feel it would be political suicide to abort it for lack of a juror or two, a technicality about which few voters would much care.

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But others argue that if Mr. Garcetti can survive the short-term criticism, he would be far better off starting again than carrying a hung jury around his neck into his re-election campaign — especially if he can find a face-saving rationale.

His fig leaf could come from the California Constitution, which explicitly states that in felony cases, "the jury shall consist of 12 persons." State appellate courts have held that, with the agreement of both parties, that number can go down, but the state Supreme Court has never ruled on the question.

Should no more ethical problems surface with these jurors, or should their stamina prove as impressive as their attention span, or should opposing lawyers unable to agree on much else agree to carry on this trial without a few of them, it could limp to a conclusion.

But Erwin Chemerinsky of the University of Southern California Law Center said this was simply too much to expect.

"My guess is that we're not going to end up with 12 jurors, and we're not going to get both sides to consent," he said. "My guess is a mistrial."

Noncandidate Gingrich's Week on the Noncampaign Trail

By David S. Broder
and Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For a man who says he's not running for president, Newt Gingrich has a heck of a busy week in store.

On Monday, the House speaker was in Chicago, drawing a standing ovation at the American Booksellers Association convention, where he was promoting the book he will publish next month.

On Wednesday, Mr. Gingrich, a Georgia Republican will be in Washington, speaking to a luncheon meeting of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce — a group of movers and shakers in Iowa, the state with the first delegate-selection caucuses of 1996.

And on Friday, trailed by nearly 200 journalists, press buses, and helicopters, Mr. Gingrich will begin a four-day sweep through New Hampshire, home of the first presidential primary.

What is the import of all this? Tony Blankley, the speaker's press secretary, laughed off the question. "You give the people what they want," he said.

Peter Hamburger, a public relations adviser for Ronald Reagan when Mr. Reagan was coyly siding up to his campaign for the presidency, said Monday he has not seen "a phenomenon" like Mr. Gingrich since his former boss. "There was excitement wherever Reagan went," Mr. Hamburger said, "and you see the same thing with Gingrich."

Mr. Hamburger and his former partner in the Reagan campaign, Michael Deaver, both expressed skepticism that Mr. Gingrich was actually running. "You're seeing somebody who is enjoying himself," Mr. Deaver said.

Officially, Mr. Gingrich has declared himself too busy leading the Republican revolution in the House to think seriously of joining the presidential field.



A protester, right, confronting an audience member at Mr. Gingrich's Chicago speech.

But again Monday he declined to rule out the possibility.

"Why would I ever close the door prior to the book tour?" he said. The promotional tour for his forthcoming book, "Renewing American Civilization," is already scheduled to take him to 25 cities, and on Monday, Mr. Gingrich said he might enlarge it.

He also said that his royalties

would go to a literacy foundation he helped create to encourage youngsters to read. Mr. Gingrich agreed to forgo a \$4.5 million advance from HarperCollins Publishers for this and another book after a storm of criticism that sparked a House ethics committee inquiry.

Mr. Gingrich's speech to the booksellers was briefly disrupted by protesters complaining

about Republican budget cuts in social programs. But at the end, the Georgian received a standing ovation.

The next talk, on Wednesday

to 125 Iowans, was arranged a month ago by Representative Greg Ganske, the freshman Republican who represents Des Moines. "It just happened to work out on the speaker's schedule," a Ganske spokesman said.

In planes. In hotels. In the street. Oh it's exciting every time we feel your hands on us, your eyes on us. And we know it does something special for you as well. Couldn't we see if we can turn this into something more serious? Here's an offer that should make us irresistible—the International Herald Tribune for three months, or even a year, for as little as half the newsstand price! So fax or mail the coupon now.

Country/Currency	12 months 42 months FREE	% SAVINGS for 3 years / 2 weeks FREE	3 months FREE
Austria A. Sch.	6,000	37	1,800
Belgium B. Fr.	14,000	41	4,200
Denmark D. Kr.	3,400	33	1,050
France F.F.	1,950	40	590
Germany D.M.	700	32	210
Great Britain £	210	32	65
Ireland £rl.	230	37	68
Italy Lire	470,000	50	145,000
Luxembourg L.Fr.	14,000	41	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	40	230
Portugal Esc.	47,000	44	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	41	14,500
hand delivery Madrid Ptas.	55,000	33	14,500
Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	3,100	34	900
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Wiretaps on Citizens Abroad Upheld

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The U.S. government can obtain wiretaps on its citizens abroad without following standards set out in the Constitution, as long as the wiretaps comply with foreign law, a federal appeals court has ruled.

While Americans in foreign countries are entitled to some

constitutional protection from U.S. surveillance, that protection is defined by foreign law, not by stricter standards that would apply in the United States, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said in a 2-to-1 ruling issued Monday.

Even if the wiretaps violated foreign law, the evidence would be valid if U.S. agents relied

In Rebuilding Quake-Shattered Kobe, Japan's Gangs Stake New Turf

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

therefore earn billions of dollars from the rebuilding work.

Thus one of the biggest beneficiaries of the Kobe earthquake, which killed 5,500 people and put Japan's busiest port out of commission, could end up being Yoshinori Watanabe, the godfather of the yakuza. Mr. Watanabe, 54, is said to be positioning his gang to rake in a hefty share of the construction spending.

Mr. Watanabe's own home and headquarters, a closely guarded fortress occupying a full city block in a posh residential neighborhood, apparently was unaffected by the earthquake. One of his office buildings in another part of Kobe was burned to the ground, but by and large he emerged unscathed — but not particularly talkative.

"There is no one here who can talk to you," said a bodyguard whose shaved head gleamed in the afternoon sun as he sheathed away a reporter who dropped by the headquarters. The bodyguard, who emerged from behind a steel door, bowed — not quite low enough to be polite — as he explained that no one would be back that afternoon. Or that evening. Or, perhaps, ever.

"It is not time yet to reveal further reactions will take place," Mr. Shen said Tuesday.

He dismissed the suggestion that relations could improve if Mr. Lee maintained a low profile in the United States.

"However low-key the treatment will be of this matter," the spokesman said, "the U.S. invitation to Lee to treat the trip as an opportunity to prove he was not trying to create an independent Taiwan.

"Please see how Lee Teng-hui conducts himself under the public eye," Xinhua said in a commentary.

Officials in Taiwan said Mr. Lee knew it was not in Taiwan's

interests to further poison relations between Beijing and Washington and would be prudent in his campaign to break Taiwan out of diplomatic isolation.

China's official Xinhua press agency issued a veiled warning to Mr. Lee to treat the trip as an opportunity to prove he was not trying to create an independent Taiwan.

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"But unless you do these jobs," he explained, "you can't get the construction jobs coming up next, building roads or working as subcontractors on building projects."

That is what the police worry about most these days.

"They'll do demolition jobs until around the end of the year, and they'll make some money, but not a huge amount," said Akiyumi Hyakumoto, a police superintendent. "But when they start building highways, ports and buildings, so much more money will be involved. We think the yakuza will go after the big money then."

The police said they had their hands tied, however, because much of the yakuza construction work was legal. To be sure, the yakuza may cut corners — like threatening rival companies so that they do not offer lower bids — but the construction business is both lucrative for the yakuza and much less risky than smuggling guns or narcotics.

The Yamaguchi-gumi has about 23,000 members around Japan, controlling the sex trade, gambling, protection rackets and narcotics. They insist that they adhere to a high moral code of protecting

weak, and, for that reason, they tend to kill only rival gang members and do not normally attack ordinary citizens.

Japan traditionally tolerated the yakuza's existence as an organization, while imprisoning members who became too bold or violent. This may have been in part because the authorities figured that criminals would always be around, so one might as well leave them alone in organizations that control them.

In the last few years, however, the police have used new laws to mount an offensive against the gangs. In addition, the gangs have been hurt by the economic slowdown that has pinched Japan for several years.

In a concession to the financial difficulties of some of his aides, Mr. Watanabe last year reportedly reduced the honorarium that he expected from each of a select group of lieutenants from \$10,000 to about \$8,000 a month. In all, Mr. Watanabe gets about \$1 million a month in such gifts from his aides, the police said.

The police also said that the earthquake came at a perfect time for Mr. Watanabe. He has been trying for years to reorient the Yamaguchi-gumi toward business areas that are not blatantly illegal, and the yakuza operate."

kuza have a longtime presence in the construction and demolition industry.

In addition to running their own companies, the gangsters are said to disrupt construction sites of other companies unless they receive substantial fees. The gangs also sometimes supply day laborers for construction sites, for a fee.

As part of the Yamaguchi-gumi's effort to improve its public image, Mr. Watanabe ordered his aides in January to hand out free food and water to those made homeless by the earthquake. The police believe that the yakuza bullied businesses into giving them the food free or at a discount.

Now, the yakuza are quietly going around buying up land at fire-sale prices. With many families short of money, some property in Nagata Ward is selling for just one-third of its price before the earthquake.

For those who do not want to sell but need money, yakuza loan sharks are offering cash — but the security is the land that people own.

"The earthquake ripped apart society," one Japanese journalist said. "It created cracks so deep that you can see things that are normally hidden, like the way the yakuza operate."

BRIEFLY ASIA

Nuclear Talks Clouded After 2 Koreans Leave

KUALA LUMPUR — Despite the sudden departure of two of its negotiators Tuesday, North Korea continued nuclear talks with the United States.

The decision by the Communist North to recall the two members of its seven-member delegation had raised questions whether the talks on a nuclear accord with the West might be close to failing.

But with the negotiations going on Tuesday and scheduled to continue Wednesday, the move seemed to be a negotiating tactic by the North. A North Korean delegate, Lee Young Ho, would say only that the two men had been ordered to go home. (AP, Reuters)

12 Win Philippine Vote

MANILA — Nearly a month after the elections, the Commission on Elections on Tuesday declared 12 candidates winners of Senate seats.

The victorious candidates include nine members of President Fidel V. Ramos' coalition.

The Commission on Elections took nearly a month to tabulate the results because of legal challenges. Losers included Ferdinand Marcos Jr., son of the late president, who finished 16th among the 28 candidates. (AP)

Fire Sweeps New Delhi

NEW DELHI — A huge fire gutted hundreds of shops in Asia's largest plastics market Tuesday and spread to a nearby residential area, fire department officials said.

The fire began in a plastics shop and spread to other stores packed with tons of plastic waste brought in by rag-pickers who scour the garbage dumps of the Indian capital.

The fire brigade said the intense heat and smoke made it impossible to search for victims. (AFP)

For the Record

The Malaysian police cordoned off a Vietnamese refugee camp on the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday after clashes with Vietnamese refugees Monday, a police official said.

A water crisis was averted in New Delhi Tuesday when two neighboring states agreed to restore supplies to the city's 10 million people, already suffering the effects of a heat wave. (AFP)

Fourteen scuba divers tried but failed Tuesday to find a shark that killed two swimmers off Hong Kong beaches last week. (AFP)

VOICES From Asia

Billy Headon, a former representative from North Carolina, who twice Tuesday claimed himself to the gate of the compound in Hanoi where U.S. MIA investigators live and work, accusing them of failing to check out fully reports that American servicemen are still held prisoner in Vietnam: "What's missing here in my judgment is an emphasis on living prisoners."

Atsushi Ot, director of the automobile industry division at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Japan, on U.S. demands that Tokyo guarantee increased imports of American auto parts: "MITI's policy is a flat no." (Bloomberg)

Madan Lal Khurana, chief minister of the New Delhi municipal administration, on a squabble with a neighboring state that has threatened the city's water supply: "They should realize that New Delhi is not a city but a mini-India. No one has the right to cut off water to us." (AFP)

China Says Taiwan Visa Damaged U.S. Ties

Reuters

BEIJING — China said Tuesday that Washington's decision to let President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan make a private visit had already damaged U.S.-Chinese relations and warned of further retaliation.

"Apart from further actions to be taken, the basis of the relationship between China and the United States has been damaged," a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, said at a regular news briefing.

"And I believe that is really something grave," he said.

Mr. Lee will become the first

Taiwan president to visit the United States when he lands in Los Angeles on Wednesday to start a six-day private visit to his alma mater, Cornell University, in Ithaca, New York.

Permission for his U.S. trip, Taiwan's greatest diplomatic triumph since Washington switched recognition from Taipei to Beijing in 1978, was given only after the Congress forced President Bill Clinton into reversing policy.

Beijing denounced the visit, canceled a high-level military mission to the United States, postponed talks on missile controls and threatened "serious consequences."

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He dismissed the suggestion that relations could improve if Mr. Lee maintained a low profile in the United States.

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"Please see how Lee Teng-hui conducts himself under the public eye," Xinhua said in a commentary.

Officials in Taiwan said Mr. Lee knew it was not in Taiwan's

wan independence" and it could be difficult to clean an already polluted body."

In expected private meetings with U.S. congressmen, Mr. Lee is very likely to press Taipei's claim to a seat in the United Nations and its aim to precede China in gaining entry into the World Trade Organization, analysts said.

Beijing is against awarding Taiwan a UN seat, which would undermine its view that the island is a Chinese province under rebel control since the end of the Chinese civil war in 1949.

"He has already dipped himself in the dirty water of 'Tai-

Guru and 6 Followers Charged in Subway Attack

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Prosecutors indicted the leader and six other members of the Aum Shinrikyo religious cult on murder charges Tuesday in connection with the nerve-gas attack on the Tokyo subway system, setting the stage for trials that could send the cult leaders to the gallows.

Shoko Asahara, 40, the guru of the cult, was indicted on charges of masterminding the

attack. Arrested May 16, he has refused to cooperate with interrogators beyond maintaining his innocence.

But Japanese newspapers have quoted the police as saying that many other Aum leaders had confessed to making the sarin nerve gas, packing it into 11 sealed plastic bags and using umbrellas with sharpened tips to puncture them in five subway cars during rush hour. Twelve

people died and 5,500 were injured in the attack on March 20.

Japanese television quoted the police as saying that after the aides reported that the attack had been successful, Mr. Asahara told them that so many souls had been claimed by Shiva, the Hindu god of destruction. Aum Shinrikyo claims to borrow strands of Hinduism as well as Buddhism.

Prosecutors also indicted another nine members of the cult on charges of "preparation for murder" for building the chemical plants where the nerve gas was produced.

The indictments were announced Tuesday because the police had held Mr. Asahara as long as they were legally allowed to without doing so. The time period has not run out on some other Aum members un-

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BRIEFLY EUROPE

The EU's Worst Linguists

BRUSSELS — British, French and Irish officials are the least linguistically gifted in the European Union, according to a new directory of EU politicians and civil servants. Only 27 percent of British and French officials can speak more than one language, while just 24 percent of their Irish colleagues speak something other than English, according to *The European Companion*.

At the other end of the scale, 83 percent of Luxembourg politicians or government officials can speak more than one language, followed by 68 percent of their Dutch counterparts and 67 percent of the Belgians.

(Reuters)



Jean-Luc Dehaene, the outgoing prime minister of Belgium, arriving Tuesday in Brussels for talks on a new coalition.

Benoit Doppagne/Reuters

MADRID — The European Union's fisheries commissioner scolded Spanish fishermen Tuesday for keeping Moroccan fish out of Spain, hindering the EU's efforts to conclude a fishing agreement with Morocco.

The Spanish fishermen, who account for nearly all the EU's fleet in Morocco's rich waters, must seek new, unexploited fishing grounds and acknowledge that Morocco now has a right to cut back on EU catches, Emma Bonino said on the SER radio network. But a fishermen's association in Andalusia said Tuesday that it was calling a meeting with colleagues in eastern and northern Spain to expand the blockade.

(AP)

Paris Warned on Farmers

BRUSSELS — The European Union's executive commission on Tuesday threatened Paris with court action if it did not stop French farmers from sabotaging shipments of Spanish produce moving through France.

After French farmers renewed their attacks on Spanish trucks Saturday, the commission issued another warning to the French government that it must stop the attacks.

(AP)

Chirac and Santer Confer

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac of France and the president of the EU commission, Jacques Santer, found their positions to be "very close" at a meeting Tuesday at the French presidential palace, said a presidential spokeswoman, Catherine Colonna.

Ms. Colonna said the leaders discussed the European-U.S. summit meeting to be held in Washington on June 14, the Group of Seven meeting in Canada on June 15-17, and the European Community talks in Cannes on June 26-27.

(AP)

Fine on Railroads Lifted

LUXEMBOURG — The European Court of Justice lifted a 1 million Ecu (\$1.3 million) fine on the International Union of Railways on Tuesday, ruling that the European Commission had followed the wrong procedure in imposing it.

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday, June 7:

BRUSSELS: Weekly meeting of the European Commission slated to give the go-ahead to cooperation agreements with Moldova and Belarus.

PARIS: Emma Bonino, the EU commissioner for fisheries, meets the French fisheries and agriculture minister, Philippe Vassier.

VIENNA: EU Transport Ministers meeting.

BRUSSELS: Karel van Miert, the EU Commissioner for competition policy, and Monika Wulf-Mathies, the commissioner for regional policy, meet Kurt Beck, prime minister of Rhineland-Palatinate.

LISBON: Franz Fischler, the commissioner for agriculture, meets Portugal's minister of agriculture, António Duarte Silva.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Now, such operations cost 10 times as much, and the Russian clientele for cosmetic surgery is now mainly made up of the new rich: wives, girlfriends, and sometimes gangsters-turned-businessmen who fashion their own witness protection programs by radically altering their looks.

Some of the top surgeons who toiled in Soviet plastic surgery assembly lines for factory-worker wages are building thriving private practices.

A few of the best are finding that clients from Britain, Germany, Italy and even the United States are showing up at their doors, requesting liposuction, eye-lifts and breast implants, which are increasingly costly and controversial in the West.

Panel Urges France to Resume Nuclear Testing

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France will almost certainly carry out a small number of underground nuclear tests in the Pacific after a panel of military experts urged Tuesday that the French government resume testing quickly, to simulations.

The tests are needed, the experts said, if France wants to be able to rely on computerized simulations to modernize its nuclear deterrent in the future without additional testing later.

The urgency for a resumption stems from the deadline — the end of 1996 — that nuclear states envisage as the cutoff date for all nuclear-weapons testing. But the published versions of the French report did not say whether France could meet that target if it resumed testing late this year.

For the United States and the other nuclear powers, the timing of French capability to shift to simulation is important because all of them — including China, the only country still testing — have agreed to work for a comprehensive test-ban treaty next year.

In the experts' report just given to President Jacques Chirac — and confirmed Tuesday by the government

after a summary appeared in the Paris daily *Liberation* — the main conclusion was that France needed to conduct roughly 10 more tests in order for French scientists to have the data they needed before moving to simulations.

Laying the basis for an early resumption of testing, the military experts' recommendation was in line with views frequently expressed by Mr. Chirac, who publicly opposed the decision in 1992 by his predecessor, President François Mitterrand, to impose a moratorium on nuclear tests.

The French military also reacted vigorously against the Mitterrand decision, which caught the national nuclear lobby by surprise at the time.

But Mr. Chirac may well delay an official announcement of a policy shift for several months while preparing the ground for a package of measures — some of them bound to be expensive — for modernizing France's nuclear warheads.

He will also want to mount a diplomatic bid to soften the outcry against France that is bound to come from countries in the South Pacific following any announcement of plans to resume testing.

Throughout the region, there are strong fears of

possible radioactive pollution from the nuclear-test facilities on Mururoa in French Polynesia.

The nonproliferation treaty, of which France is a signatory, does not preclude nuclear tests, but international support for the decision last month to make the treaty permanent was partly based on the commitments of France and the other nuclear powers to pursue the test-ban treaty next year.

Without referring directly to that deadline, the report said that France must be ready with laboratory substitutes for testing by the year 2002 in order to be able to safeguard the credibility and safety of its nuclear deterrent.

The laboratory for that program would be near Bordeaux, where France is to start work next year on the main laser facility for simulations of nuclear blasts.

France could move faster on the simulation program, expected to cost about 10 billion francs (\$2 billion), if it is able to acquire U.S. technology in the field.

While the Clinton administration could be expected to favor a deal of this sort, officials have never acknowledged any U.S.-French negotiations on the question. Even with U.S. help, French scientists reportedly will still want the extra tests.

Westerners Head to Russia for an Affordable Lift

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In the bad old days of Soviet totalitarianism, the worker's paradise did deliver on at least one promise of equality for all.

Anyone who wanted it could get an affordable face-lift. Those days are over.

Ten years ago, at state-run clinics, actresses and cleaning ladies alike could get face-lifts, eye-lifts and nose jobs for less than \$100.

Now, such operations cost 10 times as much, and the Russian clientele for cosmetic surgery is now mainly made up of the new rich: wives, girlfriends, and sometimes gangsters-turned-businessmen who fashion their own witness protection programs by radically altering their looks.

Some of the top surgeons who toiled in Soviet plastic surgery assembly lines for factory-worker wages are building thriving private practices.

A few of the best are finding that clients from Britain, Germany, Italy and even the United States are showing up at their doors, requesting liposuction, eye-lifts and breast implants, which are increasingly costly and controversial in the West.

To clients from the West, such operations are inexpensive, and they are unencumbered by consent forms or ethical questions.

"Surgeons in the West work in a very rigid frame," said Dr. Igor A. Volf, one of Russia's best-known — and prolific — plastic surgeons. "They are afraid of being sued by their patients — they fear complications."

He added proudly, "I do the big, bold operations. Western doctors are afraid to do."

A growing number of European customers are not afraid to trust him.

"He is a genius, a god," said a wealthy 65-year-old Finnish patient, who went to Dr. Volf recently to have her face, eyes and neck done, and who asked not to be identified. "I look 30 years younger."

Some Russians can afford the best cosmetic surgery in the West, but they prefer the East.

The fashion-conscious Raisa Gorbachev, for example, had a face-lift performed not long ago by Vladimir A. Vissarionov, a highly respected plastic surgeon who is based in Yekaterinburg, but who also works out of the prestigious Kremlin hospital in Moscow.

No diplomas clutter the walls of Dr. Volf's office, which is shabby, with nylon flowered curtains in the window and linoleum floors. Though showing signs of wear, his operating

room has up-to-date equipment. He said he can buy all the plasma and medical supplies he needs, including silicon breast implants from Europe.

But the walls are peeling,

tant and disposable rubber gloves are carefully washed and reused.

"The bathrooms were horrible," the Finnish client confided. "But I would put up with far worse to be this beautiful."

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ERICSSON

Pioneering Stockholm broadband project uses Ericsson optical switch technology



A schematic diagram of the proposed Stockholm Gigabit Network — the new optical research project jointly funded by Ericsson and Telia.

AXE installations set new records

Confirming its status as the world's most widely used digital switching system for public telephone networks, the AXE exchanges are being installed worldwide at a faster rate than ever. In 1994, 10,000 new units of AXE were installed, an increase over 1993. Of these, 10,700 were localities, the remainder trunks.

By the end of 1995, there were 94 million lines of AXE installed and on order. The 100 millionth unit will be installed this year. The largest markets, measured by total lines installed, are the United Kingdom, Australia, Mexico, Sweden, France and China.

The AXE system is used in more than 110 countries, in public telephone networks as well as in mobile and telephone systems.

Stockholm, Sweden: Ericsson is collaborating with Telia, the Swedish telecom operator, in an important optical network research project regarded as a testbed for the technologies that will be needed for new services such as Video on Demand and Video Telephony.

Called the Stockholm Gigabit Network (SGN), the experimental network connects sites belonging to Ericsson, Telia and Eltel (the development company jointly owned by Ericsson and Telia) in the Stockholm area.

There are ten participants in the MWTN project. Apart from Ericsson and Telia (Sweden), they are BT Laboratories and the University of Essex (UK), the University of Paderborn (Germany), Ericsson Telecommunications, CSELT, Italtel, and Pirelli Cavi (Italy) and CNET (France).

The latest development is the addition of an optical cross-connect demonstrator in the network. It is part of the Multi-Wavelength Transport Network (MWNT) project, one of the largest optical network research projects within the European RACE programme.

The demonstrator consists of two optical cross-connect nodes (and another minor node) which routes four independent wavelength channels with bit rates up to 2.5 Gbit/s.

Ericsson has developed and manufactured many of the optoelectronic devices used in the Stockholm demonstrator, notably optical space switch matrices, wavelength-tunable optical filters, and wavelength-tunable laser diodes. The research demonstrator is controlled by a high-level (software) management system also developed by Ericsson.

This research demonstrator is seen by Ericsson and Telia as a significant step towards the implementation of flexible, transparent optical networks in which transmission capacity can be controlled on demand, without translating the optical signals into electrical signals.

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This research demonstrator is seen by Ericsson and Telia as a significant step towards the implementation of flexible, transparent optical networks in which transmission capacity can be controlled on demand, without translating the optical signals into electrical signals.

There are ten participants in the MWTN project. Apart from Ericsson and Telia (Sweden), they are BT Laboratories and the University of Essex (UK), the University of Paderborn (Germany), Ericsson Telecommunications, CSELT, Italtel, and Pirelli Cavi (Italy) and CNET (France).

The latest development is the addition of an optical cross-connect demonstrator in the network. It is part of the Multi-Wavelength Transport Network (MWNT) project, one of the largest optical network research projects within the European RACE programme.

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INTERNATIONAL

Ex-U.S. Aide Charged in Drug Cartel Plot

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In what officials said was a striking demonstration of the corrupting influence of drugs on the legal system, a former senior Justice Department official who once led efforts to extradite leaders of the Cali cocaine cartel in Colombia has been indicted on charges of helping the cartel in a criminal conspiracy.

Michael Abbell, one of 62 people accused in a Miami indictment of taking part in a cocaine-smuggling conspiracy, was a section chief in the Justice Department's criminal division during the Reagan administration's war on drugs in the early 1980s.

Kendall B. Coffey, the U.S. attorney for southern Florida, called the case "the single most significant prosecution in history against the Cali cartel," which he said had been responsible for 80 percent of the

cocaine imported to the United States since 1984.

Mr. Coffey said Mr. Abbell and the other lawyers named in the indictment on Monday were part of a "network of protection the cartel had engineered." Two of the other lawyers, Joel Rosenthal and Donald Ferguson, are former federal prosecutors in Florida.

But it is the accusation against Mr. Abbell that provides the most pointed example of how some former law-enforcement officials may use the knowledge they gained as government lawyers to benefit the people they once tried to jail.

Mr. Abbell worked for the Justice Department for more than 17 years. From 1981 until he left for private practice in 1984, he was head of the criminal division's international affairs office, which sought custody of international fugitives so they could be tried in the United States. In that post, department officials said, he had gained enormous knowledge in how

the government pursued international drug suspects.

Six months after resigning, he began giving legal advice to Gilberto Rodriguez Orejuela, one of two men said to have founded the Cali cartel, on avoiding extradition from Spain.

At the time, Mr. Abbell obtained a formal ruling from the Justice Department that it would not be a conflict of interest for him to participate in the case. A Spanish judge ruled that Mr. Rodriguez should be tried in Colombia, and Mr. Abbell later appeared in a Cali courtroom to advise Mr. Rodriguez, who was acquitted.

Mr. Abbell is charged with several actions designed to obstruct the prosecution of Mr. Rodriguez and his brother, another reputed cartel leader. The indictment charges that Mr. Abbell knowingly induced arrested cartel members to make false statements and helped distribute drug money to the cartel members and their lawyers.

Guatemala and Mexico United by Rebels

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — Confronted with separate guerrilla movements on their common border, Guatemala and Mexico are trying to ease aside political and ideological differences and are stepping up their military and political cooperation.

Guatemala's armed forces, which since the early 1960s have been fighting a civil war with leftist guerrillas, are now providing informal military assistance to their Mexican counterparts, said Guatemalan military and government officials.

In return, they said, Guatemala expects Mexico to press Guatemalan guerrillas to be more flexible in the negotiations now under way to bring that war to an end.

"We now have a bilateral relation with them that is very good," a Guatemalan military official said, referring to the Mexican government. He attributed the friendlier relationship to a situation in which "one guerrilla movement is in ascendancy and the other in decline."

Since its formation in the early 1980s, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, a coalition of four leftist guerrilla groups, has been accused of being the political directorate in Mexico City. In addition, Mexico has since the mid-1980s also offered refuge to nearly 100,000 Guatemalan Indian peasants whom the Guatemalan military has regarded as guerrilla sympathizers.

But for the last 17 months, Mexico has been facing a leftist insurgency from the Zapatista National Liberation Army, which operates in the southern state of Chiapas. Like the Guatemalan guerrilla groups, the Zapatistas draw on a base of poor peasants who have been struggling to maintain their land rights and cultural

identity since Spanish conquistadors subjugated their Mayan ancestors five centuries ago.

From June 8 to 10, President Ernesto Zedillo of Mexico is to visit the Guatemalan capital for talks with President Ramiro de León Carpio and other officials.

Mexican officials scoff at the notion that their attitude toward Guatemala has changed as a result of the Zapatista rebellion, which began on Jan. 1, 1994, but which has recently been quiet as the government here to seek advice from their Guatemalan colleagues.

"They came to ask about our experience in tactics, on explosives and on guerrilla counterinsurgency," a Guatemalan military officer said.

Guatemala's willingness to collaborate with Mexico is tempered by resentment over what many government officials here regard as Mexico's history of tacit support for and encouragement of the guerrilla movement here.

"The Mexicans are now reaping the fruits of the very same seeds they themselves sowed," a former member of the Guatemalan Army's high command said, a certain satisfaction in his voice.

In addition to the ideological question, Mr. Zedillo must also contend with the traditional mistrust and suspicion many Guatemalans harbor toward their vastly larger and more powerful northern neighbor.

"Mexico is to Guatemala what the United States is to Mexico," a prominent Guatemalan politician said.

In February, the Guatemalan government sent several thousand soldiers to the border region, press reports said. That action was said to have taken place at the request of the Mexican government to prevent Zapatistas from crossing into Guatemala as they retreated from Mexican forces.

But a Guatemalan military official, who asked not to be identified, called the publicized deployment "a publicity stunt."

"The only thing that happened," he said, "was to 'alert' commanders on the frontier and order them to undertake 'control operations.'

The increased concern on both sides of the border also raises new doubts about the fate some 40,000 Guatemalan refugees still in Mexico.



20,000 PROTEST IN JOHANNESBURG — Demonstrators marching Tuesday to push for changes in apartheid labor laws. They carried portraits of two rivals, President Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mandela Meets With Police Over His Order to Kill

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — President Nelson Mandela has explained to the police here how he told supporters to kill if necessary before unrest in which 60 people died in 1994, officials say.

"The president fully briefed me on the context within which he made his statement with regard to the incident," Chief George Fivaz said in a statement after the meeting late Monday.

Mr. Mandela has faced a barrage of criticism from his black and white opponents since he acknowledged last week that

he told guards at the Johannesburg headquarters of his African National Congress to kill if necessary to protect the building against Zulu demonstrators on March 28 last year.

About 60 people were killed in and around the city that day.

Eight of them died outside the ANC headquarters in what became known as the Shell House massacre, when supporters of the Zulu party Inkatha were protesting the country's first all-race elections to be held the next month.

Inkatha had urged Chief Fivaz to charge

Mr. Mandela as an accomplice to murder. But in his statement, the police chief said, "as is customary with all such cases, the relevant attorneys-general will decide on the appropriate action to be taken."

Mr. Mandela has called a parliamentary debate on the issue for Wednesday.

It was last Thursday when he took responsibility for the deaths at Shell House in remarks to senators, calling the order to kill if need be "absolutely necessary."

Some analysts say his instructions have to be viewed in the context of the rising anarchy in South Africa at the time.

Burundi Troops Surround a Hutu Rebel Enclave

Reuters

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — Burundi's mainly Tutsi government army ringed a rebel enclave in the capital on Tuesday, but well-armed Hutu militiamen seemed ready for a fight.

Troops backed by tanks and armored cars circled the Kamenge suburb after Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo ordered the army to flush out the gunmen following a weeklong siege.

But the army sweep was delayed, military officials said, because they were waiting for Kamenge's remaining civilians to be evacuated by civilian authorities.

The defiant response by militiamen also may have stayed the army's hand.

One leader, known as Sambambi, told the BBC by telephone Monday that his men were ready to fight the army.

Bujumbura's Tutsi mayor, Pie Niyankundiye, said, "There are militia barricades in back streets all over Kamenge, and there was shooting that morning."

"We are just waiting," an army officer said.

Mr. Nduwayo, a Tutsi, ordered the operation late Monday. "Today we can no longer wait," he said on state radio.

"The government cannot accept that a portion of Burundi territory, however tiny it is, should be occupied by terrorists who kill and chase away the population."

He urged civilian residents to evacuate Kamenge, which normally has a population of 40,000 to 50,000 Hutus. At least 20,000 have fled since clashes erupted last Wednesday.



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SINGAPORE
AIRLINES



INTERNATIONAL

AMERICAN TOPICS

New and Improved! Drug Label Language

People struggling to decide which heartburn remedy to buy or whether that over-the-counter diet pill is safe will soon get simpler labels on nonprescription drugs.

Eventually, there will be no more squinting at bottles labeled with medical jargon in tiny print, the U.S. Food and Drug administration says.

"Important warnings could be hidden in those big blocks of print," said the agency's Dr. Michael Weintraub. "What you want is to just pick it up and say, 'Look, should I buy this?' Or 'No, people with hypertension shouldn't use this,' or 'People who are balding shouldn't use this.'"

The agency's goal is to let consumers be able to tell, at a glance and in everyday language, how to properly use a nonprescription drug, its side effects and when to see a doctor. Up until now, this labeling by makers has been done for the most part on a voluntary basis.

It will take several years for all drugs to comply, but the first newly labeled products are now reaching the market.

Short Takes

All but 1 or 2 percent of the burglar alarms that go off in the United States are false alarms, according to the International Association of Chiefs of Police. On the other hand, it said, dwellings with alarms are seven times less likely to be burgled than those without. Some cities fine households for false alarms; Seattle, for instance, charges \$50.

A group of residents of the Denver suburb of Park Hill sued the city in 1981 over the noisy jets from nearby Stapleton International Airport. It finally closed three months ago when Denver

International Airport, opened in a more sparsely settled area 20 miles away. Today, "it's just like we moved and settled in a new place," said one Park Hill resident, Bill Roberts. "You can now carry on conversations, listen to television, talk on the telephone, and work in the yard without noise. You can now do all the normal things that other people take for granted."

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, once 400,000 strong, is dying. Fewer than 20,000 women still belong, and their average age is 55. Founded in 1874, the once-powerful organization stormed saloons, crusaded for abstinence from alcohol and helped usher in Prohibition. Now, the WCTU is trying to recruit younger members from church groups, but many women are too busy with their jobs and families, a spokeswoman said. Does this mean that the WCTU is a failure? Hardly, says Bob Anderson of the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors.

Fully 30 percent of adult Americans do not drink. "Much of that is the influence of the WCTU and some of the various religions," said Mr. Anderson. "I would personally hate to see it go out of existence."

What's wrong with America? "The Bridges of Madison County," that's what, says Joseph Farah, publisher of "Dispatches," a conservative newsletter. In the latest issue, he asserts that the novel, "about a brief, but intense" adulterous affair, "mocks American values and standards of civility." He denounces "the arrogant elitism of these social misfits. They eat only vegetables, while the overweight and barbaric yokels from Madison County actually slaughtered their prize livestock." Mr. Farah likens the hero to "one of those malcontents who live off grants from the National Endowment for the Arts while decrying the tastes of the tax-paying rubes that make them possible."

International Herald Tribune

Protesters Firebomb Japanese Cultural Center in Seoul

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — A group of students firebombed the Japanese cultural center here Tuesday as Tokyo struggled to extinguish a controversy caused by a conservative politician's remark that Japan's occupation of Korea before and during World War II was carried out "amicably."

About 100 students hurled gas bombs at the cultural center, starting a fire that damaged two floors of the building, a police spokesman said. He said 58 students were arrested.

The students, some wielding metal pipes, poured out of a subway station Tuesday morning and tried to force their way past guards at the building's entrance.

After being rebuffed, they hurled 30 firebombs and scattered leaflets reading: "Japan, apologize for the wars of aggression" and "We oppose the Japanese plot to revive militarism."

Riot police were rushed to the nearby Japanese Embassy to guard it against possible attacks.

A spokesman for the embassy said no one had been hurt in the attack.

The firebombing came a few days after Michio Watanabe, a top legislator in Japan's conservative Liberal Democratic Party and a former foreign minister, sought to justify Japan's annexation of Korea from 1910 to 1945.

Mr. Watanabe said at a meeting Friday that Japan's occupation was concluded, "amicably, not by force," and that Tokyo "once governed Korea" but its annexation was not colonial rule.

Japanese troops invaded the Korean Peninsula in 1905, hunting down and killing thousands of resistors. Tokyo annexed the country in 1910, deposing the monarchy and forcing all Koreans to pay obeisance to the Japanese emperor.

On Monday, Prime Minister Lee Hong Koo of South Korea expressed "shock and concern" over Mr. Watanabe's remarks, saying that his "absurd" comments would hamper efforts by the two nations to develop their relationship.

Mr. Watanabe later apologized for the remarks, saying that during Japan's rule over Korea, its people were subjected to "unbearable sufferings." He added that he should have dropped the word "amicably."

In an attempt to defuse the mounting anger in Seoul, the Japanese government on Tuesday repeated its apology for the occupation.

"We feel remorse for our colonial rule over the Korean Peninsula and the unbearable suffering it caused," the chief cabinet secretary, Kozo Igarashi, said at a news conference.

But Mr. Igarashi refrained from issuing an official comment on Mr. Watanabe's remarks.

Imprisoned in a N.Y. Brothel

Smuggled Into U.S., Thai Tells of Servitude

By James McKinley Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A young Thai woman called the federal prison in the United States "a lovely place" compared with the brothel where she and 30 other women had been virtually imprisoned.

The woman, Sunun Chalremsan, 23, described to a federal jury the miserable existence she had led for three weeks inside a heavily guarded Chinatown brothel where women smuggled from Thailand were forced to have sex with men in order to buy back their freedom from the smugglers.

But Ms. Chalremsan admitted that she and other women had lied to federal prosecutors when the police closed down the establishment in November.

At first, the women told investigators that the brothel owners had tricked them into coming to New York by promising them restaurant jobs and then had forced them into prostitution. In court, Ms. Chalremsan acknowledged that the women had known all along that they would be prostitutes.

"How long would it take to pay off the debt to Tony?" asked the prosecutor, Sharon McCarthy. "A long time," she replied. "Maybe years."

J.P. Eckert, Computer Pioneer, Dies

The Associated Press

BRYN MAWR, Pennsylvania — J. Presper Eckert, 76, who helped herald the new information age by co-inventing the first electronic digital computer, has died after a long battle with leukemia. He was 76.

Along with John W. Mauchly, Mr. Eckert co-invented the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer. Mr. Eckert was a research associate at the University of Pennsylvania in 1943 when he began work with Mr. Mauchly on the ENIAC, a

30-ton machine containing

18,000 vacuum tubes that was developed to determine artillery shell trajectories. The first ENIAC was completed in February 1946.

Later that year, the two founded the Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corp. In 1950, Remington Rand acquired their company and changed the name to Univac Division of Remington Rand. Mr. Eckert remained active in the computer field even after his retirement from Univac in 1959.

Dilys Powell, 93, who reviewed movies for The Sunday

Times of London for 55 years, died Saturday in London following a series of strokes. Her last review appeared in Sunday's paper.

Emo Hjalmar Friberg, 94, a poet and playwright who received the highest civilian award of his native Finland for his translation into English of the Finnish epic "Kalevala," died Saturday in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Frank Waters, 92, historian and author of more than two dozen books, died Saturday in Taos, New Mexico.

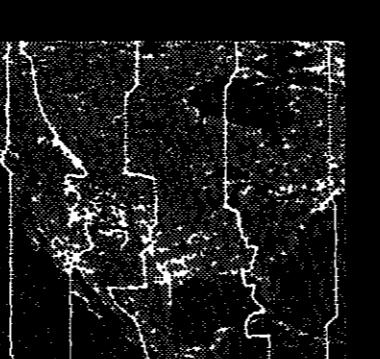




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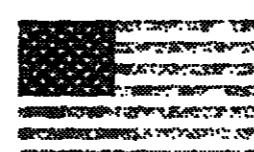
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INTERNATIONAL

Hostages Moved in Bosnia in What May Signal Release

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serbs gathered UN hostages Tuesday in possible preparation for another release of peacekeepers taken captive after NATO air strikes, sources in this Serbian rebel stronghold said.

The release, which some reports said would come Tuesday night, was delayed at least until early Wednesday, a border control officer at the town of Mati Svornik said.

The Bosnian Serbian news agency, SRNA, had reported earlier that 58 UN hostages had been taken by bus to the Bosnian border town of Zvornik to be released and taken across into Serbia. It said another bus carrying an undetermined number of hostages would follow. Mati Svornik is on the Serbian side of the border.

Belgrade's independent BETA news agency said about 100 hostages would be freed immediately and more would be let go soon.

It quoted an unidentified Bosnian Serbian official as saying that the Serbs had received assurances from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that there would be no more air raids — a key condition the West has refused to consider to date. More than 250 UN troops remain in Bosnian hands.

The Bosnian Serbs' press center in Pale invited reporters to Zvornik, on the Bosnia-Serbia border, to witness the release but offered no details.

A release also appeared imminent after the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, sent his state security chief, Jovica Stanisic, to the Bosnian Serbs' headquarters in Pale, outside Sarajevo, on Monday.

Mr. Milosevic has criticized the Bosnian Serbs

for taking hostages and called on them to release the peacekeepers as soon as possible.

Greece's foreign minister, Karolos Papoulias, and its defense minister, Gerasimos Arsenis, were optimistic after a meeting with Mr. Milosevic on Tuesday afternoon in Belgrade. They also held six hours of talks with leaders of the Bosnian Serbs on Monday night in Pale.

"We expect positive results within the next few days," Mr. Papoulias said.

"Messages from Pale and Belgrade are a cause for optimism since both agree the war in Bosnia could be solved only by political means and diplomacy and not by military means or war."

The Bosnian Serbs, meanwhile, told a reporter from an American television network on Tuesday that they had not captured the American pilot whose F-16 fighter plane was shot down over territory controlled by them last Friday.

Peter Arnett, a correspondent for CNN, reported that Jovan Zemetic, the chief adviser to the Bosnian Serbs' leader, Radovan Karadzic, had told reporters that Serbian forces had not found the pilot.

A senior U.S. defense official said Monday that American rescue teams had received electronic beeper signals suggesting that the pilot may still be alive. But the signals were no longer being received by searchers in the area, the U.S. Defense Department said on Tuesday.

In northwestern Bosnia on Tuesday, two civilians were killed and a third was wounded when shells slammed into a UN "safe area," a UN spokesman said. (AP, Reuters)



Vice President Al Gore, left, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and President Bill Clinton admiring a Hungarian Ikarus bus Tuesday that is to operate in Washington.

ALLIES: Perplexed by U.S. Stand on Troops in Bosnia

Continued from Page 1

United States disillusioned by the fiasco in Somalia, will find some pretext to renege on Mr. Clinton's commitments to rescue the peacekeepers or enforce a partition plan if the Serbs can be persuaded to accept it.

"Right now, the attitude is that we have to give him the benefit of the doubt, because there has not been a formal breaking of his word," a senior French official said. "But we can see only more political weakness in Washington down the road, and that does not look good if everything falls apart in Bosnia."

In Britain, a Foreign Ministry official said there was "tolerance for Mr. Clinton because he has made 'welcome and significant progress' in understanding the plight of the Europeans and why they believed that Bosnia was becoming a European security nightmare that could affect U.S. interests."

The administration no longer supports the "lift and strike" option that it touted during its first year in office, when it called for lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia's Muslim government and launching bolder air strikes against rebel Serbs. That policy angered the allies, who felt the Americans were indulging in the luxury of an aggressive posture because they would not have to suffer reprisals on the ground.

The latest hostage crisis has fulfilled longstanding fears of European military command-

ers, who suspected they would have to endure Serbian retaliation for air strikes that, until now, have had negligible impact on the war and only dire consequences for the peacekeepers.

The approach taken by military commanders led to an angry confrontation between Mr. Chirac and the French military chief of staff, Admiral Jacques Lanxade, during a tense cabinet meeting on the day the hostages were seized. Mr. Chirac, a former cavalry officer in the Algerian war, accused French commanders of showing "cowardice and laxness" against the Serbs.

Incensed by his president's rebuke, Admiral Lanxade offered his resignation.

Prime Minister Alain Juppé intervened to calm the situation, warning that a feud between political and military leaders would only lead to disaster for the troops in the field.

That kind of frustration is shared by U.S. officials and Croatian ground on, the European will for military intervention fell short. Only France was initially inclined to send troops on a peacemaking expedition. Britain feared becoming entrapped in another quagmire like Northern Ireland. Germany balked, for political and historical reasons, at sending any troops abroad.

The subsequent UN peace-making mission to deliver humanitarian aid and to protect civilians in six so-called "safe areas" has entangled France and Britain in the kind of predicament they ardently wished to avoid.

"Withdrawing UN forces is the first step away from failure

U.S. Shifts on Troop Dispatch

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON —

After announcing that 3,500

American troops would move

from Germany to be ready for a possible evacuation

of United Nations peacekeepers

from Bosnia, the Pentagon

on Tuesday scaled back the size

and scope of the commitment.

A Defense Department

spokesman, Kenneth Bacon,

said Tuesday that only 1,500

troops would go to Italy for an

exercise, but he cautioned that

that could change.

Senior military officials told

reporters late Monday that

3,500 troops and more than 100

attack and transport helicopters

would go. Mr. Bacon had then

emphasized: "This is not an ex-

ercise; this is positioning."

The confusing about-face

came after White House aides

angrily upbraided Pentagon of-

ficials for announcing troop

movements that had yet to be

formally approved by North

Atlantic Treaty Organization

allies, including Italy, adminis-

tration officials said.

White House and NATO of-

ficials also expressed anger that

Pentagon officials had dis-

closed new information indicat-

ing that the pilot of an Ameri-

can F-16 that was downed over

Bosnia on Friday might have

survived.

"If he is on the ground trying

to avoid capture, it's not in his

best interests for this stuff to be

all over CNN," a NATO officer

said.

The military began receiving

intermittent electronic trans-

missions Monday from a bea-

con that the pilot carried with

him.

Mr. Bacon said that no trans-

missions had been picked up

Tuesday, and he noted that

commanders had "always had

reason to doubt the signals."

SPY: Socialist Dream Gone Bad

Continued from Page 1

a Soviet citizen. When he began his career, he said, he could say "honestly that the first phase was created by anti-fascism."

"We saw Nazis coming to power, taking positions and politically threatening our country," he said.

Indeed, even when the Berlin Wall was built in 1961 to stem the westward flow of hundreds of thousands of East Germans, Mr. Wolf did not waver. "If the border hadn't been closed, the German Democratic Republic would not have been able to survive because of the lack of capable people," he said.

He said he hoped — and it was an illusion — that eventually the social gap between East and West Germany would narrow and the advantages of socialism would emerge. Instead, he said, "the gap got wider so that we could not ease the restrictions."

Mr. Wolf's new legend began to emerge in the 1980s. In 1983, he headed in his notice as head of the external intelligence service. In 1986, he finally retired, not believing that German reunification would happen this century, but he said, sensing that in East Germany, "the whole system no longer responded to what the people wanted."

"I find that a huge, personal, moral burden," the spy master said. "It's time to make peace and let them go."

lished a book called "The Troika," in which he criticized Stalinism and the East German policies of the 1970s.

Overnight, his celebrity turned from that of spymaster from the hated state to that of reformer, even though his ideas of reform was that it should be led by the increasingly repressive party that he had served throughout his adult life.

He was not quite ready, though, to come in from the cold.

On the eve of German reunification five years ago, Mr. Wolf fled likely arrest in Germany, heading first to Austria, then Moscow, and returned only many months later, feeling bad that his former colleagues might say: "You are safe, and our heads are on the block." He was tried and convicted. Now the sentence has been pronounced unlawful.

But no old spy steps down without loose ends, miffing questions. Some of his old agents are in prison — Gabriele Gast, jailed for six years in 1991 for spying on West Germany's spymasters, for instance, and Rainer Kupp, the one they code-named "Topaz" at NATO headquarters in Brussels, sentenced in 1993 to 12 years.

"I find that a huge, personal, moral burden," the spy master said. "It's time to make peace and let them go."

CHURCH: Living in Sin' Spurned

Continued from Page 1

instead encountered disapproval and sometimes downright rejection."

The panel said that the "first step the church should take is to abandon the phrase 'living in sin.' This is a most unhelpful way of characterizing the lives of the Senate Foreign Affairs panel."

"I think the American people deserve and the Congress of the United States deserves to know exactly what our policy is, if there is one — we hope there is one — and what Americans are going to be asked to do," said Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona.

(Reuters, AFP)

ments, could transform the current awkward embarrassment.

The panel's conclusions, not unexpected, encountered criticism.

"I always think it's worrying when the church makes statements like this," said the Rev. Clive Cave, director-general of the Evangelical Alliance, an interdenominational group.

Mr. Cave, he said, "is not something to cudgel someone over the head with, but rejecting that word 'sin' — is to me a mistake and a fairly serious one."

"A more positive approach," it added, "involving a genuine recognition that some people choose cohabitation as a way of expressing their deepest com-

and toward a solution," Mr. Dole told the Senate. Mr. Dole, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, has been advocating a UN withdrawal and the lifting of an arms embargo.

Mr. Dole said his proposal, to be presented in the next few days, would also impose several conditions on the use of ground troops. One would require that the troops be allowed to retaliate if they were attacked.

Another would stipulate that there would have to be agreement among the allies on what to do after the withdrawal, such as lifting the embargo so Bosnian Muslims could defend themselves better against Bosnian Serbs.

Republicans in Congress have grown increasingly critical of the administration's Bosnia policy. Officials will testify before Congress on Wednesday in

(el)

So the question arises: Is the UN force about to cross "the Mogadishu line" and effectively draw into taking the side of the Bosnian government against the rebel Serbs?

European leaders insist that this is not the case, that the troops and the reinforcements soon to come are still there only to carry out the UN "mandate," which has broadened over the past three years. It has gone from escorting food convoys to brokering and overseeing cease-fires, setting up "safe havens" and declaring heavy-weapon and aircraft exclusion zones that apply in practical terms only to the Bosnian Serbs. The United Nations has been detained in a "humanitarian" operation.

But the reinforcements ordered by London and Paris, coming against a background of what many diplomats see as increasingly brazen provocations by the Bosnian Serbs and a pressure campaign for retaliation from the Clinton administration, are viewed as a hostile act by the Bosnian Serbs. They have virtually declared the UN peacekeepers an enemy.

At the United Nations, people close to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali report that he is deeply concerned about the new configuration of troops in Bosnia, fearing that they will operate under a separate command structure and be given a latitude for aggressive action that goes beyond the peacekeeping mandate.

The former Christian Democrat is accused of extorting a 300-million-lire (\$190,000) bribe for awarding a contract to rebuild a hospital destroyed in a 1980 earthquake in southern Italy. He was arrested in September on suspicion of links with the Mafia.

to Sarajevo," securing "freedom of movement" to protected safe areas and achieving "the withdrawal of all heavy weapons" and the closing of exclusion zones and the closing of weapons collection points there.

If the UN force summoned the will to try to achieve these objectives — and that is a point that remains to be proved — then the distinction between peacekeeping and peacemaking could become blurred. In particular, an attempt to open a "corridor" to Sarajevo, an idea favored by Paris, which has many troops stationed there, is one that would necessitate removing or knocking out heavy Bosnian Serb weaponry.

"We may not have crossed over the Mogadishu line," said Lieutenant General Gary Coward, spokesman for the UN force in Sarajevo. "But we may have one foot over the line."

PENALTY: Executions Outlawed

Continued from Page 1

were also called for a referendum. "The decision of the Constitutional Court sends out a message that criminals will not be handled more severely, but indeed more leniently," Mr. Schutte said.

No one has been executed in South Africa since November 1989. In February 1990, Mr. de Klerk, then the president, announced a moratorium on executions at the same time that he freed Mr. Mandela, who had spent 27 years in prison for his anti-apartheid activities.

There are 453 prisoners on South Africa's death row. The Constitutional Court's ruling means that these criminals will now be sentenced to life terms. Among those on death row are two of the country's most notorious murderers: the assassins of Chris Hani, a leader of the South African Communist Party and of the ANC's armed wing, killed in 1993 by right-wing immigrants.

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OPINION/LETTERS

The Clinton 'Brain Trust' Just Has to Stop Fudging

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — It is not true that the Clinton administration has no firm policy about Bosnia. In the space of six days last week, it had three of them just about committing troops, and another may be in the oven.

On Tuesday, the policy was still that the United States would send troops into the war only to help in the emergency of a UN withdrawal from Bosnia. That itself was a switch from the Clinton policy of no troops. But that "no never" policy was around after President Bill Clinton's inauguration. That is long past the expiration date for American foreign policies these days. So it doesn't count, except for nukes with memories.

On Wednesday, Mr. Clinton suddenly announced that the United States would send in troops, if asked, to help the United Nations not only in withdrawal but in "reconfiguration and a strengthening" of its forces — which could mean anything he wanted when he wanted.

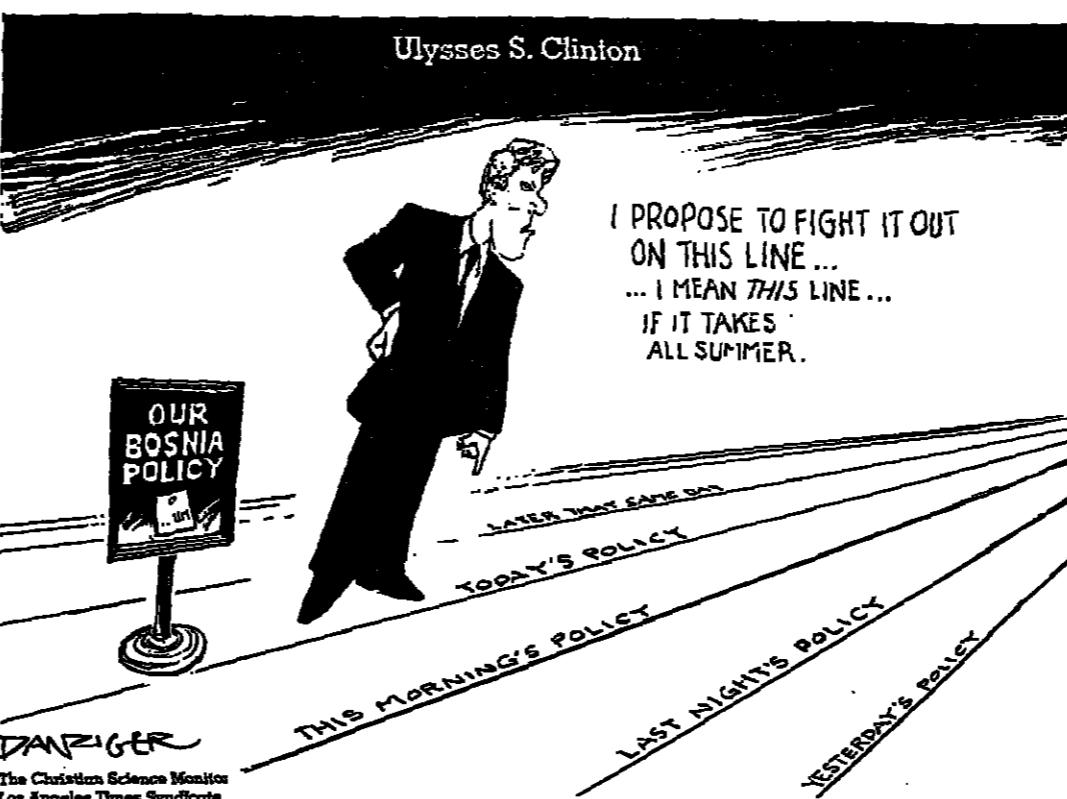
That astonished the world, and apparently Mr. Clinton too. On Saturday he shifted again, back to the Tuesday policy.

On Sunday, administration spokesmen stumbled as trying to explain Wednesday and Saturday that foreign diplomats, now real twits, are terrified that the Clinton brain trust is at work, thinking again. They snuff a variation based on a flexible definition of emergency, withdrawal and deployment — commitment by semantics.

Mr. Clinton and his people got into this mess, where everything they do rolls the Bosnian crisis, the way most people create their personal messes. We don't speak honestly about what we did yesterday that creates trouble today, thus ensuring that there will be trouble you would do it again. In 1992 the West, including the United States, insisted on swift recognition of a new country whose very concept they knew was opposed to the death by a third of its people. Almost all Bosnians are Serb or Croatian. What divided them was not origin but history, religion, nationalism and hatreds bred of them. Bosnian Muslims and many Bosnian Croats wanted a multicultural state. The Bosnian Serb Christians, about 31 percent of Bosnia, felt they were being snatched into a new country where they would be an oppressed minority, cut off from Serbia, the strongest member of the crumbled Yugoslav federation. Most felt connected to Serbia, not only to the Yugoslav province of Bosnia.

In arrogance, and desire for influence in the Balkans, the West tried to ram Bosnia down the Bosnian Serb throat. The mistake of the Muslims was thinking that the West, because it helped create Bosnia, would commit enough force to conquer the Bosnian Serbs.

The Bosnian Serbs were not for foreign invaders, as so many Westerners think, but fighting in their land — even before the European



The Christian Science Monitor

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reports Out of Africa

For the past month or so I have been following the reports coming out of Africa. They have dealt with disease, tyrants and dictators, corruption, crime and people traumatized by war. Is there nothing positive? Africa is in a state of crisis, yet the rest of the world is reluctant to respond. How do the police get reformed? How are cruel military leaders gotten rid of? How is corruption brought to an end? How are the tragedies of war eliminated? Possibly through financial help channeled the right ways. Possibly through

exposure of some of the positive battles that Africans are engaged in. Densely through moral pressure. But most likely through greater recognition of the value of human lives. If Africa is to get back on its feet, it is going to need support from the United States and the rest of the world. U.S. Congress, are you listening?

DAVID KASHANGAKI
Nairobi

Yeltsin on Stalin

Regarding "As Old Allies Pay Tribute, Yeltsin Talks Of Unity but Flexes Muscle" (May 10):

The report states that in Boris Yeltsin's Victory Day address, the Russian leader said "nothing about Stalin." In fact, Mr. Yeltsin mentioned Stalin in both positive and negative contexts. The two positive references to the dictator were:

"Without diminishing the role played either by the Supreme Commander [Stalin] or the rank-in-file soldier, it must be said firmly and unequivocally that the true creator and hero in the victory was the people."

And, "In forming the anti-Hitler coalition, the service performed by Stalin was great, as was that of

Churchill, Roosevelt, de Gaulle."

Later in the speech he balanced his favorable comments with a condemnation of Stalin's repression against the military and noted that after World War II, Stalin's "regime became harsher" as "half of the prisoners" held in Nazi camps were "subjected to the torture of the gulag" when they returned home.

ALBERT L. WEEKS
New York

Pen and Coat Hanger
Reading the report "Coat Hanger and Brandy Used in Midair Op-

eration" (IHT, May 24), I was reminded of Walter Mirsky's famous intervention: "The new anesthetizer is giving way!" shouted an intern. "Give me a fountain pen!" [Mirsky] snapped. Someone handed him a fountain pen. He pulled a faulty piston out of the machine and inserted the pen in its place. "That will hold for ten minutes," he said. "Get on with the operation!"

Reality exceeds fiction: A coat hanger has proved even better than James Thurber's fountain pen.

ROGER BERNARD
Saint-Etienne, France

BOOKS

HOW "NATIVES" THINK: About Captain Cook, for Example

By Marshall Sahlins. 318 pages. \$24.95. University of Chicago Press.

Reviewed by Richard Bernstein

JAMES COOK, the Scottish seafarer who discovered Hawaii and mapped the South Pacific, has suffered declining esteem in recent years as the history of European expansionism has been cast as a darker light than before, even as the end for native peoples and not just a heroic new beginning for Europeans.

Three years ago, Gananath Obeyesekere, an academic anthropologist originally from Sri Lanka, wrote a widely noted book challenging one of the accepted facts about the exploration of the Pacific, that Cook was taken by the Hawaiians to be an incarnation of a fertility god, called Lono. Captain Cook's anti-imperialist politics may lead him to believe, was indeed taken by the Hawaiians to be a god, one whom they killed when he fell from grace.

But beyond upholding the argument that mainstream anthropology has got it right about Cook and the Hawaiians, Sahlins has a broader objective. What Obeyesekere has done, in Sahlins' view, is use a "big-dig anthropology" whose effect is to make the Hawaiians over in our own image, reducing "native" thinking to categories that we Western rationalists can most easily understand.

Sahlins wants to re-establish the idea that people, including modern Westerners and primitive "natives," do think differently, despite well-inten-

tional scholarly efforts to endow them "with the highest Western bourgeois values."

"How 'Natives' Think" is a difficult book that makes no concessions to the nonanthropologist. Reading it, you sometimes have the impression that you have walked into a scholarly seminar that has already been under way for hours, or years.

Yet it is also clear after just a few pages that Sahlins possesses a subtle mind and a deep knowledge of his subject. It is difficult for the nonspecialist to judge whether he or Obeyesekere is right about Captain Cook and the Hawaiians.

But at least until Obeyes-

ekere replies, Sahlins appears to have won a decisive round in an academic boxing match.

The Hawaiians, Sahlins writes in a satirical sursum of Obeyesekere's argument, would have been too rational to believe that Cook was a god, even while Europeans have no trouble creating nonempirical, self-serving myths, repeating them over and over again.

This, Sahlins charges, is "imperialist hegemony masquerading as subaltern resistance." One wonders how Obeyesekere will reply.

Richard Bernstein is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This is based on reports from more than 2,000 booksellers throughout the United States. Weeks' list are not necessarily consecutive.

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Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

A Whole Lot of Discourse In Need of Denazification

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — The ceremonies are over, but I would like to suggest one last way to commemorate the golden anniversary of the defeat of the Nazis: How about a moratorium on the current abuse of terms like storm trooper, swastika, holocaust, Gestapo, Hitler? How about putting the language of the Third Reich into mothballs?

The further we are removed from the defeat of the Nazis, the more this vocabulary seems to be taking over our own. It has become part of the

MEANWHILE

casual, ubiquitous, inflammatory speech Americans use to turn each other into monsters. Which, if I recall correctly, was a tactic favored by Goebbels himself.

Just in the past month, the National Rifle Association attacked federal agents as "jackbooted government thugs" who wear "Nazis" bucket helmets and black storm trooper uniforms." In the ratcheting up of the rhetorical wars, it wasn't enough for the organization to complain that the agents had overstepped their bounds; they had to call them Nazis.

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Twice more in recent days, Republican congressmen have compared environmental agencies with Hitler's troops. On May 16, Pennsylvania's Bud Shuster talked about Environmental Protection officials as an "environmental Gestapo." Before that Bill Emerson of Missouri warned about the establishment of an "eco-Gestapo force."

On the other side of the aisle, Senator John Kerry recently suggested that a proposed new kind of tax audit, on "lifestyles," would produce an "IRS Gestapo-like entity." And Democrats John Lewis and Charles Rangel compared silence in the face of the new conservative agenda to silence in the early days of the Third Reich.

Anti-abortion groups talk about the abortion holocaust — comparing the fetuses to Jews and the doctors to Mengele. Rush Limbaugh likes to sprinkle the term "feminazis" across the airwaves — turning an oxymoron into a laugh.

Much of the time, the hurling of "Nazis" names is just plain dumb. As dumb as the behavior of punk groups, who think they can illustrate their devotion to anarchism with symbols of fascism. Singers like Sid Vicious, groups like the Dead Boys

once sported swastikas without realizing that in Hitler's time and place they would have been rounded up as enemies of the Reich.

As for pinning the Nazi label on the supporters of abortion rights, the propagandists surely know that Hitler was a hard-line opponent of abortion. In "Mein Kampf" he wrote, "We must also do away with the conception that the treatment of the body is the affair of every individual." A woman's body wasn't hers; it belonged to the state.

Feminazi? Call sisterhood powerful or pushy if you like. But tell the diatribes that feminists were a prime target of the Nazis. The Führer vowed to return Germany's uppity women to "children, cooking, church."

Even when Nazi-speak is not rhetorically dumb, it is rhetorically dumb. The Hitlerian language has become a shorthand for petty pettiness. In this vocabulary, every two-bit boss becomes a "little Hitler." Every domineering high school principal is accused of running a "concentration camp." Every overbearing piece of behavior becomes a "Gestapo" tactic. And every political disagreement becomes a fight against evil.

Crying Hitler is like crying wolf. The charge immediately escalates the argument, adding verbal fuel to fires of any dimension, however minor. But eventually, yelling Nazi at environmentalists and Gestapo at federal agents diminishes the emotional power of these words should we need them.

In time these epithets even down-grade the horror of the Third Reich and the immensity of the Second World War. They cheapen history and insult memory, especially the memory of the survivors.

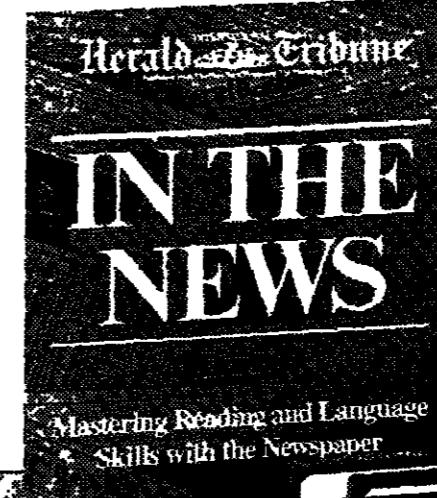
That is one reason George Bush was so quick to take offense at the NRA's Nazi-isms. As a veteran of World War II, he knows the difference between the Gestapo and a federal agent.

Fifty years ago this spring, his generation liberated the concentration camps. Americans learned then, with a fresh sense of horror, about the crematoriums, about man's inhumanity, about the trains that ran to the gas chambers.

This was Nazism. This was the Gestapo. This was the Holocaust. This was Hitler. If you please, save the real words for the real thing.

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An Actor Looking for a Breakout

By Trip Gabriel
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Anthony LaPaglia has been here once before, on the receiving end of a heap of praise and a streak across the public stage beneath the media's love lights.

Five years ago, in his first film, "Betsy's Wedding," he was widely singled out as a love-smitten gangster who wooed Ally Sheedy ("Maybe you like classical music, like Sinatra?").

"I got a lot of heat off that movie," said LaPaglia. Along with movie offers came requests for interviews and appearances, but he ducked nearly all the attention, dismissing it as claptrap.

Nothing quite matched that success until now, when he has once again been prominently singled out by critics for his role opposite Mercedes Ruehl in the Broadway revival of Tennessee Williams's "The Rose Tattoo." This time, he is not snuffing at success.

"I said to Mercedes, 'I'm really going to enjoy it this time,'" LaPaglia said. "I used to be your typical ticked-off actor. I'm happy to be part of the circus now." He means the fanfare surrounding the talk-about performance. "Everything's about fresh meat," he said, not rancorously. "Who's sleeping with whom? Who's doing what? I still think it's bull, but I'm not so resentful anymore."

LaPaglia, while hardly a household name, has appeared steadily in films since 1990, generally pigeonholed by directors as (his words) "a guy whose name ends in a vowel who can carry a gun." Sometimes he was the cop. Sometimes he was the bad guy. You knew he would take a bullet before the final reel.

His latest, "Bulletproof Heart," is a small noir thriller that has been a hit at film festivals and received good reviews in limited release.

Most of LaPaglia's studio films — "He Said, She Said," "One Good Cop," "39th Street," "Whispers in the Dark," "So I

Married an Ax Murderer" — went nowhere commercially, though that was little fault of his.

But do not mourn for Anthony LaPaglia. His success is solid enough so that he recently bought a stately Greenwich Village brownstone, its 19th-century detailing out of "The Age of Innocence." In the parlor is a tall mirror in a gilt frame, a marble fireplace and a crystal chandelier.

LaPaglia, who once worked as a furniture restorer, has a passion for antiques that is quirky at odds with his working-class background and thuggish screen persona. The son of an Italian immigrant father and a Dutch mother, the compact, dark-haired LaPaglia was born and raised in Australia, but he is routinely taken for New York native.

In "The Rose Tattoo," he plays a lusty, dimwitted truck driver with a hapless name, Mangiacavalo (literally, "eat a horse"), who is nevertheless thoughtful and decent.

It has received mostly favorable reviews, with almost all critics singling out LaPaglia's performance. Directed by Robert Falls at the Circle in the Square Theatre, it has been extended to July 2.

When he first considered the part, LaPaglia, who is 35, was concerned that the play, originally staged in New York in 1951, might seem thematically dated. "When you read it you say, 'Oh my God, how do I play this sensitivity?'" he said.

"Most of us who live in New York are hard and cynical. We don't believe in this lovesaves-the-day stuff anymore. I think the reason it's done so well is because it reminds people of a certain time in their lives when it wasn't so bad here. For me, it brings back memories of being a kid."

LaPaglia grew up in Adelaide, where his father, an auto mechanic, became a successful automobile wholesaler. LaPaglia described Adelaide as a town where the children of the ethnic working class were not expected to rise above it.

He did not discover acting until his early 20s, when, as an elementary school teacher, he joined a community theater group.

He applied to the National Institute of Dramatic Arts in Sydney, but was turned down. Immediately, he pulled up stakes for New York.

"The honest truth about that is that it was fear-motivated," he said. "The thought of living the rest of my life in a small town, being a mechanic or even a schoolteacher — this scared me. I was a ticked-off guy and wanted to do more than what I was being told I could do."

Like most actors today, LaPaglia considers his real career to be in films, even though the opportunities for creating a character are more limited than on stage.

In search of roles to broaden his screen persona — as well as offer star billing — LaPaglia has sought work recently in independent films. He plays the leading man in three small movies this year: "Nowhere Man," in which he is a federal agent with chameleonlike talents; "Lucky Break," an Australian romantic comedy with his companion of several years, Gia Carides, and "Bulletproof Heart," in which his character falls in love with the woman (Mimi Rogers) he is hired to kill.

Ironically, it was only after LaPaglia appeared as Barry the Blade, a knife-wielding assassin in "The Client," the hit adaptation of the John Grisham legal thriller, that he gained credibility with independent directors, who profess to loathe mainstream Hollywood product.

The explanation has to do with a Catch-22 in film financing. Because half a movie's income comes from foreign markets, independent filmmakers must be able to show investors the potential for overseas sales.

The key factor is the recognizability of a film's stars, and the only way for an actor to gain fame overseas is to appear in a studio blockbuster.

To be a viable commodity for independents you need what they call overseas pre-sale," LaPaglia said. "As an actor, this is very important in your life, something you never consider in acting school."



Actor Anthony LaPaglia is trying to break out of his gunman image and become a leading man.

Angel Franco/The New York Times

LONDON THEATER

Revamping of Shakespeare, 1-2-3

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In a week of drastically revamped Shakespeare, the Vanessa Redgrave "Antony & Cleopatra" is just that: Not only is she giving her *Queen of Nile* for the third time, she is also doubling up as director and designer. Thus it is no surprise to find, at Riverside, that we are amid the rubble of *Bosnia*, with the whole play now reduced to a kind of historical dream in the mind of a soldier reading, as the lights go up, a book of Roman history.

For reasons equally known only to Redgrave, she spends much of the evening dressed as Mary Queen of Scots and then goes to meet her maker, aided of course by a live snake, disguised as the Madwoman of Chaillot. Others in the cast are dressed in ancient and modern. Redgrave sings, dances, smokes cigars and generally has herself a ball, leaving Antony (a bemused Paul Butler, who looks as though he thought he had signed up for *Othello*) several acts behind her.

As all too often nowadays, and especially in this Riverside

season, we are left with the unhappy spectacle of one of the greatest actresses in the world rampaging around a scratchy, multilingual, multiracial company that looks as though its members have been recruited from the dregs of the UN amateur dramatic society in a really bad year. Like the Isadora Duncan she once played so unforgottably, Redgrave is determined to be judged by the company she keeps and directs, and it is just awful: There is no coherent vision, but as she goes to her death there is, in the last scene, a curious kind of greatness.

Redgrave may not be a director or a designer, but she has the ability to rise above her stage circumstances and, like Cleopatra, triumph at the last over apparently insuperable odds.

The problem with Fiona Shaw's "Richard II" (on the National's Cottesloe stage) does not have much to do with sex: As Shakespeare's best-known bisexual, she has a perfect "Peter Pan" kind of androgynous charm. The problem is rather with director Deborah Warner's apparent inability to decide what or who this tragedy is really about. By leaving, for instance, acres of subplots totally

uncut, this often appears, across nearly four hours, to be a play almost entirely about the Duke of Aumerle and his endearing inability to decide whether to go for Richard or Bolingbroke.

Then again, we get a wonderful trio of elder-statesmen bishops and dukes (Graham Crowden, Michael Bryant and John Rogn) who seem to have wandered in from a more orthodox Old Vic staging circa 1956, while Shaw and David Threlfall, as a Bolingbroke apparently half in love with him/her, seem to be acting out some post-modern French movie about role-playing and ambiguous sexualities in power games.

There is, in short, an uneasy clash of styles. Shaw plays Richard as a mad pup, brain-damaged from the outset and with little evidence of the grandeur or charisma that must once have commanded his followers. From the moment she sucks her thumb all through the "hollow crown" speech, we get the message that we are not dealing with the complete king.

There are some very bright ideas around, but little coherence in the overall concept, one not much helped by a long, narrow set from Hildegard Bechtler that has us sitting like jurors all along the sides of the Cottesloe, peering far left and right. It's a hazy, narrow evening.

In the Open Air Theatre of

Regent's Park, Brian Cox directs that company's first "Richard III" in a commanding effort to get away from the ritual "Midsummer Night's Dream," though that too is on offer as usual this summer. The difficulty with the park has always been that it favors Shakespeare's pastoral and light comedies over the histories and tragedies. But by giving us a much-cut "Richard III," with Jasper Britton rising from the grave to hobble his evil, contorted body around the court, we get a flashy, charismatic star turn, as jagged and angular as Tanya McCollin's scaffolding set. The rest of the cast appears to have come straight from drama school, and rather too soon.

Having played Buckingham in a rather more conventional National Theatre staging a few years ago, Cox seems now determined on a radical rethink (our third this week) of the original text. But despite its references to "the open air," this is a very indoor play, needing the shadows of antechambers if it is to achieve any real tension. As it becomes a Victorian revenge melodrama, and only as the arc lights come up toward the end of the second half do we get much idea of what Cox really has in mind. Oh yes, and the music is by African drums: Make of it what you will. Or indeed can.

There are some very bright ideas around, but little coherence in the overall concept, one not much helped by a long, narrow set from Hildegard Bechtler that has us sitting like jurors all along the sides of the Cottesloe, peering far left and right. It's a hazy, narrow evening.

In the Open Air Theatre of

After War in Dresden and Prague

By Alex Ross
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Dresden is famous as the city that was destroyed. Arriving for the Dresden Music Festival recently, a first-time visitor had the well-known catastrophic pictures in mind: the landscape photographed from above, obscured by firestorms and the lowering hulls of Allied bombers. It is staggering now to walk through the city center and see the old buildings restored to former glory, as if the smoke had cleared and left everything unharmed. The handsome sprawl of the Semper Opera conjures very different images, of turn-of-the-century Dresden, when Strauss's operas had triumphant premieres and special "Rosenkavalier" trains arrived from Berlin. Dresden is a life-size replica of itself, eerily perfect. One can forget that the original is gone.

Prague, 75 miles to the south and east, has famously survived. All the detritus of foreign invasion has been cunningly absorbed into an omnivorous cultural fabric. Even the hideous monuments of communism have somehow become part of the city's stylistic crazy quilt. General dilapidation adds authenticity. The continuities are tremendous, in music as well as architecture: "Don Giovanni" is performed in the theater where Mozart first conducted it in 1787, and a memorial to the composer Josef Suk is presided over by his grandson, who bears his name.

In recent weeks, these two great cities offered strikingly like-minded music festivals, testifying to the resilience of tradition and also to the terrible vulnerability of individual creative personalities. Dresden commemorated the 50th anniversary of the bombing of February 1945; Prague marked its 50th Prague Spring, a festival that originated as a celebration of German

music.

In his third year heading the Dresden festival, Michael Hampe, the longtime manager of the Cologne Opera, emblazoned the festival programs with the stark word "Apocalypse" and commemorated World War II with an intriguing array of 20th-century programming: Britten's "War Requiem," Strauss's "Frieden-

stug," Schoenberg's "Survivor From Warsaw," and Bernd Alois Zimmermann's scorchingly anti-militaristic "Die Soldaten," among other works. Hampe's introductory essay in a program led off with Thomas Mann's vision of a defeated Germany, "Ringed round by demons, a hand over one eye, the other staring into horror."

Zimmermann was a composer who typified Germany's agonized postwar self-examination, collecting horrors in a chaos of styles before killing himself in 1970. Willy Decker's brilliant production of "Die Soldaten" at the Semper Opera was a brightly colored and almost playfully cartoonish treatment of an opera that can easily wear out audiences with its relentless pessimism. Where a production at the New York City Opera made its greatest impact in the onslaught of the opening, Decker saved his masterpiece, a vertiginous tilting of the boxlike set, for the end. Just as revealing was an excellent chamber concert the following night at the Dresden Center for Contemporary Music in which Zimmermann's sober, modernist craftsmanship came to the fore.

"Die Soldaten" met with a certain amount of bafflement, but long ovations greeted Marco Marelli's new staging of "Tristan and Isolde," with Deborah Polaski and Wolfgang Schmidt in the leads. The production was less than ideal: Polaski's huge torso lacked lyric breadth, Schmidt bleated pathetically and Marelli filled the stage with pulsating translucent cubes and psychedelic coloration redolent of the seedier side of late-night German television. But Christof Priek and the Staatskapelle Orchestra counterbalanced these shortcomings with a subtle, intimate, expressive account of the score.

EVEN greater splendors followed a few nights later, when Claudio Abbado led the Berlin Philharmonic in searching interpretations of Beethoven's heroic Third and anti-heroic Eighth symphonies.

Whether resounding to Zimmermann or Beethoven, the restored Semper Opera is a fabulous, enabling presence. Even the all-conquering Berliners looked around a few times in awe.

The Prague Spring Festival drew upon a similar 20th-century legacy, including the inevitable "War Requiem." Both festivals turned attention on music of Jewish composers persecuted by the Nazis, but while Dresden offered the work of survivors — Schoenberg's "Survivor From Warsaw" and Komgold's Symphony in F sharp — Prague explored works of Czech composers interested in the Theresienstadt concentration camp and then killed at Auschwitz.

These concerts were promising in paper but disappointing in fact. The Czech Philharmonic, once a magnificent ensemble under the direction of the Theresienstadt survivor Karel Ancerl, has passed into the hands of the workmanlike Gerd Albrecht and no longer plays with savage brilliance. Albrecht selects interesting repertoire, but his program of Viktor Ullmann's "Comet Christof Rilke" and a suite of arias and interludes from Zemlinsky's opera "Tannhauser" did not represent the best of czech composers.

A further drawback was the lack of recent music by Czech composers. The chief contemporary music presence was American: Peter Kotik's S.E.M. Ensemble, playing Varek, Cage and Feldman. Kotik, who left Czechoslovakia in 1969, said that many young Czech composers were dutifully following prevalent trends but failing to fashion distinct identities. The Communist regime seems to have sapped musical spirit: Miloslav Kabelac, a composer touted as the Czech Shostakovich, did not make a strong impression here in concert, or several CDs obtained from Czech stores.

One can find more delight in Prague's musical byways, the myriad concerts advertised in flyers handed out on street corners. There was, for example, a program devoted to the Czech Baroque master Jan Dismas Zelenka, who, as it happens, worked most of his life in Dresden. This modest effort by the Myslivec Chamber Orchestra took place in St. Nicholas Church, a gaudy anachronistic edifice raised by the Jesuits. The errant, darksome splendors of his music resonated uncannily with the surroundings.

French Music and Subsidies: Who Are the Moderns?

of the Atlantic, this one has led

to accusations that seem all out of proportion to the topic, and indeed a court forced Le Monde to print an answer from Duteurtre after music critic Anne Rey compared him to Paurisson in a very angry review.

It is curious to witness such anger at what seems after all to be within the realm of legitimate criticism. Boulez's generation — and indeed Boulez himself — was famous for its blanket denunciations of previous generations as bourgeois or even fascist. Now Duteurtre is essentially being labeled "reactionary." Or, who are the Ancients and the Moderns here?

Duteurtre's caustic and funny book — which says that musical "analysis" has replaced music in some circles and that audiences are expected to endure atonal concerts like religious sermons — demonstrates what has become increasingly apparent in Europe and in the United States: Abstraction in all the arts has reached a dead end and a new generation of artists has turned its back on the self-conscious avant-gardism of their predecessors. Abstraction was only ever an idea, seductive but ultimately sterile, as demonstrated, for example, in the *nouveau roman*.

This means that the French government, through its subsidies to l'etecm and other Boulez-inspired organizations, is funding a lot of "cultural" fights these days, on both sides

and to trumpet America by showing "official" interest in the art of repression like graffiti and so on.

It is a fact that, while there are very fine writers and artists working today, there are no obvious masterpieces. This seems to be a source of shame in certain circles and leads to a lot of nonsense about trying to make "canonical" works of art that don't deserve to be.

What the French example — which is often praised in the United States by those who favor increased funding by the National Endowment for the Arts — has amply demonstrated

SHORT CUTS

THE category called "easy listening" implies that complex music must be hard to listen to. Not true. Music does not have to be difficult to be of quality, and easy is not necessarily simple-minded. Let us visit the plane where peace and provocation meet.

* **DAVID SANBORN**, "Pearls" (Elektra): Sanborn, who played with Stevie Wonder and David Bowie, insists that he is not a jazz saxophonist. His soulful sound and in-the-slow-time belie his modesty. Songs like Sade's "Pearls" and Leon Russell's "Superstar" become jazz standards the way he plays them. Johnny Mandel's easygoing anything-but-dumb arrangements help a lot.

* **STEVE COLEMAN**, "Def Trance Beat" (BMG): Intricacy made easy. Altonian Coleman investigates odd time signatures like seven and nine while marrying elements of rock, rap, jazz and Latin music.

ed is that subsidies do not often encourage great art. They go to people who are good at writing grants, requests or who are friends of the bureaucratic Macneens or who have tight political, race or gender. In the United States, it has led, for example, to funding literary magazines that publish whiney critics like Bruce Bawer recently called "poems that are one literary level of bumper stickers."

Of course, some money goes to people with considerable talent, whose lives are therefore made easier, but is this really what the taxpayer wants?

Mike Zwerin/IHT

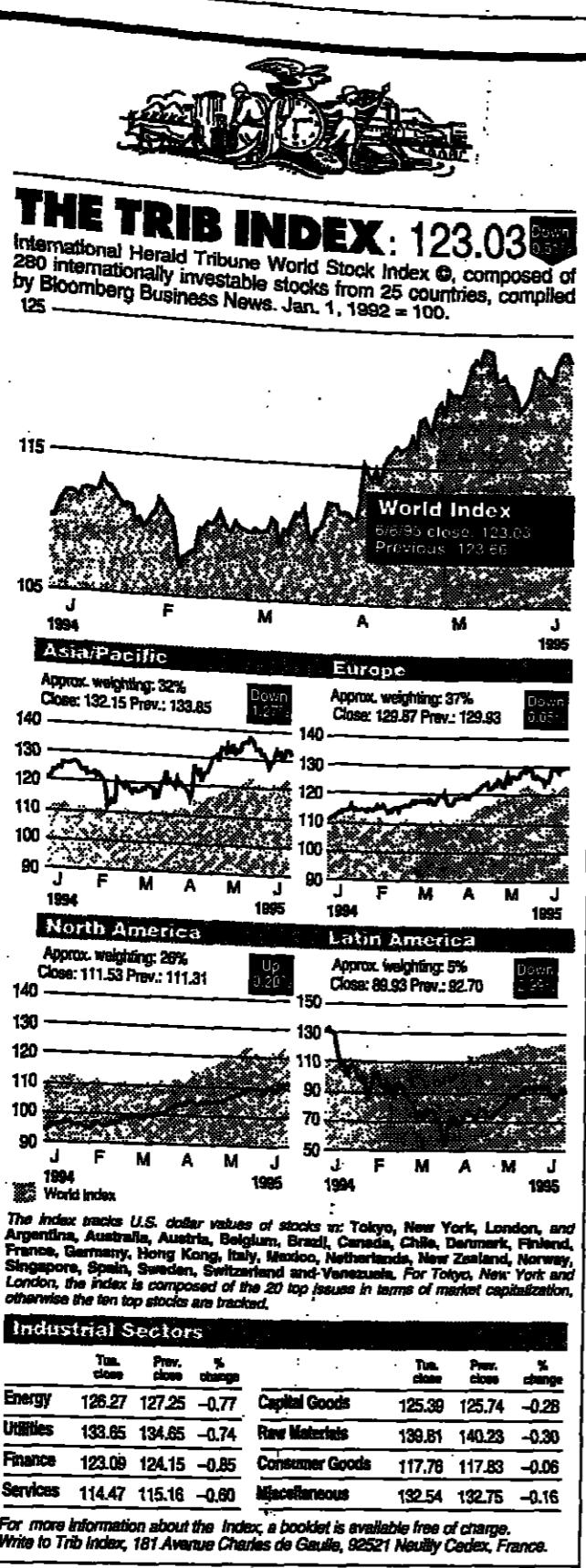
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PAGE 13



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Paris, Germany, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. The Tokyo, New York, and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, or otherwise the top 10 stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors		Prev. close	% change	Prev. close	% change		
Energy	128.27	127.25	-0.77	Capital Goods	125.39	125.74	-0.28
Utilities	133.65	134.65	-0.74	Raw Materials	139.81	140.23	-0.30
Finance	123.03	124.15	-0.85	Consumer Goods	117.76	117.83	-0.06
Services	114.47	115.16	-0.60	Miscellaneous	132.54	132.75	-0.16

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to TRIB Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92321 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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MEDIA MARKETS

Music Piracy's Second Front

By Richard Covington
Special to the Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — While illicit compact-disk factories in Asia are coming under renewed pressure to close, the rampant piracy of lyrics and music in the region has so far attracted relatively little notice.

But international music publishers are pushing to change that, pressuring governments to enact and enforce legislation requiring royalties to be paid to those who own copyrights on songs that are publicly performed or broadcast.

The publishers have been successful to a degree. Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan and Malaysia have begun to pay royalties to international artists, if not to local songwriters. Vietnam signed its first copyright protection law in December, and others are expected to follow suit.

Even China, one of the region's major centers of pirate manufacturers, has started paying limited royalties, disbursing \$400,000 last year to international music publishers, according to Ang Kwee Tiong, regional director of the Asian and Pacific office of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers.

But international songwriters are still losing millions of dollars from unpaid royalties in Asia, and some say the lack of such payments to local songwriters has put a damper on creativity and led more Asian producers to simply recycle international hits or stick to formula ballads.

The theory of copyright is that every time a song is played — on the radio, on a concert stage, in television commercials, in a karaoke bar — a royalty should be paid to the holder

of the rights. Elsewhere in the world, music publishers, who control these rights, have drummed up a \$4.7 billion annual business, according to the National Music Publishers' Association Inc. in New York.

Until recently, few Western composers were paid royalties from sales of their works in Asia and the Pacific, except in the developed markets of Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Local songwriters generally worked on a flat-fee basis, some being paid \$100 a song or less.

Moreover, despite recent payments in some countries, "it will be five years before we can begin to take our foot off the pedal" in pressing for revenue from rights, said Nicholas Firth, president of Berlitzmann Music Group Publishing Worldwide.

Leslie Bider, chairman of Warner/Chappell Music Inc., added that in Asia "the development of copyrights is still at least 30 years behind the rest of the world."

Other music publishers, including Edward Murphy, president and chief executive of the New York-based publishers' group, have pointed out that in an industry growing 10 percent to 20 percent a year, Asia is the region that offers the most growth potential.

First, however, there is a baffling array of legislative and ethical barriers to overcome, some more daunting than others. South Korea, for example, only recognizes copyrights on songs written after 1987, according to Mr. Bider.

"Cole Porter, George Gershwin, the Beatles, you name it; the Koreans maintain a blanket refusal to pay for the use of our material before 1987," he said, adding that

See ROYALTIES, Page 20

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Cross Rates		June 6		June 6	
Amsterdam	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207
Brussels	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207
Frankfurt	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207
London (c)	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207
Madrid	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207
Milan	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207
New York (c)	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207
Paris	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207
Tokyo	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207
Toronto	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207
Zurich	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207
1 ECU	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207
1 USD	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207	5.207

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Austria, 100	1.00	Canada, 100	1.00	Denmark, 100	1.00	Finland, 100	1.00
Austria, 5	0.05	Canada, 50	0.05	Denmark, 50	0.05	Finland, 50	0.05
Austria, 1	0.01	Canada, 10	0.01	Denmark, 10	0.01	Finland, 10	0.01
Belgium, 100	0.0525	Canada, 50	0.02625	Denmark, 50	0.02625	Finland, 50	0.02625
Belgium, 50	0.02625	Canada, 10	0.013125	Denmark, 10	0.013125	Finland, 10	0.013125
Belgium, 1	0.0013125	Canada, 1	0.0013125	Denmark, 1	0.0013125	Finland, 1	0.0013125
Czech Republic	0.2791	Ireland, 100	0.6771	Iceland, 100	0.4761	Iceland, 50	0.23805
Czech Republic	0.02791	Ireland, 50	0.06771	Iceland, 50	0.04761	Iceland, 1	0.023805
Denmark, 1000	5.207	Iceland, 1000	0.4761	Iceland, 1000	0.4761	Iceland, 1000	0.4761
Denmark, 100	0.05207	Iceland, 100	0.04761	Iceland, 100	0.04761	Iceland, 100	0.04761
Denmark, 1	0.0005207	Iceland, 1	0.0004761	Iceland, 1	0.0004761	Iceland, 1	0.0004761
Finland, 1000	5.207	Iceland, 500	0.23805	Iceland, 500	0.23805	Iceland, 500	0.23805
Finland, 100	0.05207	Iceland, 50	0.023805	Iceland, 50	0.023805	Iceland, 50	0.023805
Finland, 1	0.0005207	Iceland, 1	0.00023805	Iceland, 1	0.00023805	Iceland, 1	0.00023805
Germany, 1000	5.207	Iceland, 1000	0.23805	Iceland, 1000	0.23805	Iceland, 1000	0.23805
Germany, 100	0.05207	Iceland, 100	0.023805	Iceland, 100	0.023805	Iceland, 100	0.023805
Germany, 1	0.0005207	Iceland, 1	0.00023805	Iceland, 1	0.00023805	Iceland, 1	0.00023805
Forward Rates	20-day	45-day	90-day	180-day	360-day	720-day	1080-day
Currency	1.3265	1.3272	1.3279	1.3286	1.3293	1.3299	1.3306
Per 100	1.3265	1.3272	1.3279	1.3286	1.3293	1.3299	1.3306
Per 1000	1.3265	1.3272	1.3279	1.3286	1.3293	1.3299	1.3306
Per 10000	1.3265	1.3272	1.3279	1.3286	1.3293	1.3299	1.3306
Per 100000	1.3265	1.3272	1.3279	1.3286	1.3293	1.3299	1.3306
Per 1000000	1.3265	1.3272	1.3279	1.3286	1.3293	1.3299	1.3306

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indesit Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (Torino); Royal Bank of Canada (Montreal); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Data from Bloomberg, Reuters and AP.

Japan's Towering Debt Mountain Begins to Tremble

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Five years after Japan's economy plunged from torrid expansion to recession — leaving a mountain of bankruptcies and bad loans — the financial system here is lurching toward crisis.

The news for Japanese leaders has not been good. For the first time, major banks have reported losses. Housing leaders are drowning in uncollectable loans, some now technically insolvent with more than half their portfolios soured.

Japan's benchmark Nikkei stock index tumbled about 1.5 percent, to 15,660.99, on Tuesday after Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura threw

cold water on hopes for a government bailout.

"We are in the middle of the bad-loan problem," Mr. Takemura said. "but I don't want you to conclude that the government's involvement means the immediate use of public funds."

The market rose the previous two days on hopes that the government would cobble together a rescue plan early as this week.

Instead, the mood was further soured when creditor banks said they

would provide financial assistance to the retailer Sogo Co., one of Japan's largest chains. Industrial Bank of Japan and Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan said they would reschedule So-

go's loan repayments to reduce the company's interest burden and would call on other Sogo creditor banks to follow suit.

The business daily Nihon Keizai

Shimbun reported that Sogo carried a debt burden of 1.4 trillion yen (\$16.52 billion) in debt.

Regarding the country's broader financial predicament, analysts say that dozens of local thrifts, which hold a large proportion of Japan's farm savings, are on the brink of bankruptcy, with billions of yen of loans unlikely ever to be repaid. Bailouts have already been arranged for several ailing credit unions, and many more could be in equally bad shape.

"Japan's financial system is now

facing its hardest time in some 50 to 100 years," said a senior official at the Bank of Japan, speaking on condition his name not be used.

The bad loans total 40 trillion yen.

Yoshimasa Nishimura, director of the

Finance Ministry's banking bureau, told Japanese legislators Tuesday, in the government's frankest assessment of the problem to date.

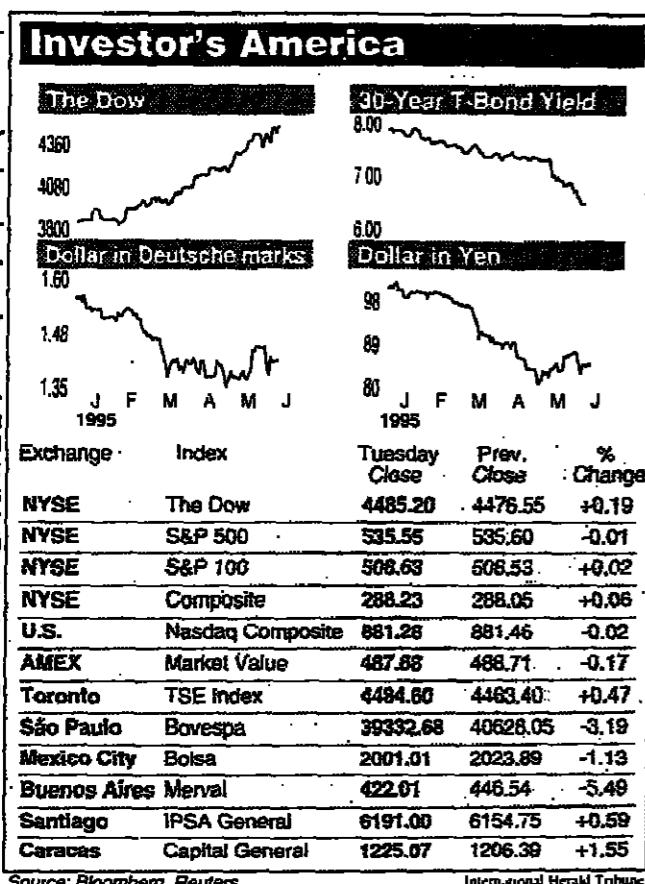
But many banking analysts estimate that the amount is significantly larger, between 60 trillion and 100 trillion yen. That is roughly the size of the Japanese government's annual budget and rivals what is regarded as the largest banking debacle ever, the U.S. savings and loan crisis of the 1980s.

In Japan, labyrinthine ownership

and lending relationships between financial institutions and lax reporting requirements make it difficult to take full measure of the problem.

Government officials and many analysts insist the bad loans are a troublesome but ultimately manageable mess. Others are not so sure.

Moody's Investors Service Inc., the U.S. debt-rating agency, recently announced a rating review for three banks. The reason,



Source: Bloomberg, Reuters International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Express One Files for Chapter 11

DALLAS (AP) — Express One International Inc. has filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization after deciding to ground its entire fleet.

Sou The passenger charter and commercial freight carrier said it was cuto, forced to seek help from the courts while fighting a battle with the S Federal Aviation Agency over its parts and maintenance program.

The company decided Sunday to ground its 39-plane fleet after

zon the agency threatened to do the same.

Shell Charged With Discrimination

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Ten marketing employees of Shell Oil Co. have sued the oil-industry giant for racial discrimination.

The employees, who are black, contend that the company's job voluntary affirmative-action program has failed to promote blacks.

Three of the employees who are women from the Los Angeles

area also are suing the company for gender discrimination in U.S.

District Court in San Francisco.

Philip Morris Inc. agreed to remove cigarette ads that the Justice Department contended had been placed in baseball, basketball, football and hockey stadiums and arenas to circumvent the 24-year-old ban on television cigarette advertising.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. said it planned to invest \$300

million over five years to make its integrated services digital

network available throughout its five-state operating territory.

Venezuela's national telephone company, Compania Anonima

Nacional de Telefonos de Venezuela, or CANTV, and unions

AP, AFX

Chile Teaches an Economic Lesson

By Gabriel Escobar
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — The Liberty and Development Institute is almost always bustling with pilgrims seeking the secrets of the miracle, as people often call Chile's transformation into the only Latin American economic tiger.

In this year of near-ruin in Mexico, which not long ago was held up as a role model for its Latin neighbors, the Chilean economic think tank is even asked to go on the road, sending free-market missionaries from its avocado-green headquarters in a

small Santiago neighborhood.

Cristian Larroulet, executive director of the fund who was chief of staff at the Finance Ministry when the miracle was performed, is an authority on an economy that went to hell and came back. Like any preacher worth his salt, he has his sermon with exhortations on the true path to economic salvation.

"Look," he says, "first you have to bal-

ance your macroeconomic picture — in other words, you have to resolve your problem with inflation. You have to resolve your balance-of-payments crisis. And to do that, you have to eliminate the deficit, balance the budget and stop having the central bank finance the debt."

With Chile as the working model, it may not be hard to win converts. After the country's economic collapse in 1982 — a crisis that makes Mexico's recent one look like a blip — Chile adjusted the orthodox free-market formula that had been implemented in the 1970s and rods the result to prosperity.

While most Latin American countries have been forced to lower their economic forecasts because of Mexico's troubles, Chile is predicting annual growth of 6.5 percent, continuing a decade-long trend.

[Chile's top economic negotiators will head for Canada on Wednesday for the first round of formal talks aimed at bringing Chile into the North American Free Trade Agreement alongside the United States

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Blue-Chips Inch To New Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks firms on Tuesday as day as retail and health-care shares posted gains, but technology issues were weaker. Expectations for falling interest rates to improve the outlook for corporate profits gave stocks a boost.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose \$6.65 points to a record 4,485.20. Advancing

U.S. Stocks

stocks outpaced decliners by an 11-to-10 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume totaled 342.29 million shares on the Big Board, up from 340.23 million shares on Monday.

But the Nasdaq index slipped 3.45 points, to 879.40, in the wake of its powerful advance Monday fueled by an urge for computer, software and similar high-tech stocks.

A drifting bond market created uncertainty among equity investors. Better readings in prices lent some support to stocks. The price of the key 30-year Treasury issue rose 3/32 point, to 114 19/32, leaving its yield unchanged at 6.51 percent.

With little in the way of economic news, investors reviewed their current perceptions about inflation and interest rates.

Optimism that rates will be heading lower led some investors to favor more conservative stocks, such as insurance companies and banks, analysts said.

Retail shares climbed after

some chains reported better-than-expected sales for May.

Also helping was a report by Johnson Redbook Service that showed sales posted strong year-over-year gains in the first week of June. Clothing sales continued to improve and helped some department stores to beat their sales goals, the report said.

Circuit City Stores climbed 1/4, to 2724, after reporting a 13 percent sales jump.

Shares of IBM rose 1/4, to 912, recovering a bit of Monday's 2% drop after it offered to buy Lotus Development for \$60 a share, almost double the software company's market price.

But Intel fell 3/4, to 1122, Microsoft dropped 1/4, to 834, and Oracle slipped 3/4, to 344.

Qualcomm shares surged 5/4, to 344 from PCS PrimeCo LP said it chose a technology licensed from Qualcomm for its Personal Communications Services Network.

Boeing fell 1/4, to 604, after Monday's advance on news that it won \$4 billion of a \$6 billion aircraft order from Saudi Arabia's national carrier.

Health-care, drug and beverage companies gained as concern about the weakening economy grew, analysts said.

Among health-care issues, Merck rose 3/4, to 492.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Labatt Accepts Bid from Belgian Brewer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — The brewer John Labatt Ltd. on Tuesday accepted a 4 billion Canadian dollar (\$2.9 billion) offer from Interbrew SA of Belgium in a deal that would create one of the world's largest brewing companies.

The 28.50 dollar-a-share accord with closely held Interbrew compares with a joint 24.00 dollar-a-share hostile bid from Onex Corp., a Toronto investment firm, and Quilmes Industrial SA, an Argentine brewer.

Labatt's board rejected that offer last month as inadequate. Labatt said its board on Monday voted unanimously to recom-

mend that shareholders accept Interbrew's offer.

"Given Interbrew's strong track record and acquisition history, Labatt's operation will benefit from this combination," said Samuel Pollock, chairman of Labatt.

Hans Meerlof, chief executive of Interbrew, said, "We believe that both companies will gain from the operational and marketing benefits brought by the other."

The transaction includes 1.3 billion dollars of assumed debt and preferred shares.

The offer will be mailed on June 12 to the holders of Labatt's 93.6 million fully

diluted common shares. The plan requires

the approval of two-thirds of those shareholders and is subject to regulatory approval.

Interbrew said a consortium of North American banks will provide financing of about 1.6 billion dollars for the deal.

The combined company would control a 44.4 percent of the Canadian beer market, 45 percent of the Mexican market and 58 percent of the Belgian market.

Labatt's other assets include the Toronto Blue Jays baseball team and stakes in cable television sports channels.

Labatt shares closed at 27.50 dollars, up 2.125.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Dollar Stabilizes as Investors Begin to Look for G-7 Support

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar was near steady on Tuesday, edging higher against the Deutsche mark but slipping against the yen as traders speculated that the Group of Seven leading industrial countries would reaffirm their support for a strong dollar at their summit meeting next week.

Expectations for G-7 leaders to do or say something to support the dollar helped the U.S. currency and should continue to bolster it the days leading up to the meeting, traders said. Leaders of the group — which comprises Britain, Canada, France, Germany, It-

aly, Japan and the United States — are to meet in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on June 15.

"As the G-7 looms, I think there's more chance the dollar could go up to 1.45 marks," said Michael Faust, a

portfolio manager at Baird, Biehl & Kaiser in San Mateo, California.

The dollar edged up to 1.4105 Deut-

ermark on Tuesday from 1.4103

DM Monday. But it dipped to 84.665

yen. The dollar rose 1.4050 to 84.665

yen.

Against other currencies, the dollar

rose to 4.9460 French francs from

4.9405 francs and to 1.1630 Swiss

francs from 1.1590 francs. The pound

fell to \$1.5925 from \$1.5950.

Concern that German and Swiss in-

terest rates could be poised to fall also

underpinned the dollar, traders said.

Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin

helped the dollar by repeating that the

United States wants a stronger currency and would not use the currency as

"an instrument of trade policy."

"I believe our country is better posi-

tioned today than it has been in the

past two or three decades. Eventually,

currencies reflect economic fundamen-

talists," he added.

He downplayed concerns that last

week's employment report showing

that the country had lost 101,000 jobs

meant the United States was slipping

into a recession.

The most likely scenario is — as

we've said all along — there will be

continuation of solid growth and mod-

erate inflation," he said. "Business

conditions never move in a straight

line, and they can be a little bumpy."

■ **Sweden Raises Key Rate**

The Swedish central bank raised a

key interest rate Tuesday in a move to

stem a recent rise in inflation. Reuters

reported from Stockholm.

The Riksbank increased its securi-

ties repurchase rate a quarter of a per-

centage point, to 8.66 percent. The

krona rose more than 1 percent after

the move, as the mark fell 7 ore to 5.11

kronor. The price of the benchmark

10-year government bond rose sharply,

bringing its yield down to 10.21

percent from 10.37 percent.

Swedish stock prices declined, as the

benchmark SX 16 index fell 10.07

points, to 1,743.22.

World Stock Markets

Knowledge Is Power.

You've just attended an International Herald Tribune conference. You've heard what speakers from the highest level of government, finance and industry think about the important issues affecting today's business world. You've had the chance to speak with them directly. You've made contacts that will enhance your business performance. Perhaps you've made a deal. Most of all, you've acquired the knowledge that just may give you the edge on your competition. Isn't that what it's all about?

The conference agenda for this year includes the following events:

- SOUTHERN AFRICA INVESTMENT SUMMIT**
Johannesburg, September 11-12
- INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OUTLOOK**
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International Herald Tribune
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Poland Moves on Inflation

Measures Seek to Slow It to 20% by Year-End

Reuters

WARSAW — Finance Minister Grzegorz Kolodko won support from cabinet colleagues Tuesday for measures aimed at getting Poland's annual inflation rate down to 20 percent by the end of 1995.

The package, adopted after a week of intensive discussions, allows liberalization of some food imports, more intervention in the food market, tighter wage and price controls and stricter budgetary discipline.

Mr. Kolodko said that if all those measures were implemented and there was no social unrest this year, he believed the annual inflation rate could be reduced to 20 percent.

Inflation, which was running at a 32 percent rate in April, has accelerated since the middle of last year because of soaring

food prices and rising foreign currency reserves that increased the money supply.

As a result, the government had to raise its inflation target for December 1995 to 20 percent from 17 percent, and even that is in doubt.

Last month, Mr. Kolodko warned his leftist coalition of ex-Communists and a peasants' party that inflation could slip out of control.

Mr. Kolodko said the government would also try to cut inflation by encouraging institutions and individuals to buy more government securities, broadening the financing of the budget deficit.

He said it was essential to keep the deficit within this year's target of no more than 3.3 percent of gross domestic product.

Under the plan, the government is to make sure state-

owned enterprises do not pay workers more than last year's labor accords called for. It also pledged not to raise prices on drugs and central heating this year.

Warsaw also plans to closely monitor price increases by the state-owned telecommunications company, national railway and post office.

Mr. Kolodko, who blamed the rise of inflation on the central bank's failure to curb money supply, urged the bank to slow down the monthly devaluation of the zloty against a basket of hard currencies.

Last month, the National Bank of Poland widened the band in which the zloty could trade against other currencies to 7 percent, from 2 percent. The move was expected to curb the inflow of foreign currency and slow inflation.

IBM Bid for Lotus Unlikely To Hit U.S. Antitrust Snag

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Unlike the effort by Microsoft Corp. this spring to buy a rival software company, the unsolicited bid by IBM for Lotus Development Co. is unlikely to face a federal antitrust challenge, antitrust experts say.

Three former heads of the Justice Department's antitrust division said Monday that while International Business Machines Corp. might remain the nation's largest computer company, federal antitrust enforcement rules did not call for challenging deals based on the sheer size of the companies involved.

The department instead would challenge a deal that would allow the company to dominate the market for a product so much that it could raise prices with little fear of losing sales to competitors, they said. Federal officials declined to comment on the bid by IBM.

IBM and Lotus produce very different products. IBM remains strong in the markets for powerful computers and the programs to run them. But it is weak in personal computer programs.

MATCH: IBM's Bet

Continued from Page 13
positions in network computing.

Last month, for example, Computer Associates International Inc., a leading supplier of large-system software, bid \$1.78 billion for Legent Corp. Computer Associates executives spoke glowingly of Legent's attractive client-server software.

The history of the computer business has been one not only of rapid technological development but also of new uses for computing that gave people a reason to buy the new technology. Back in the 1950s, IBM's early computers replaced the old punch-card machines in corporate accounting departments, saving time and money.

In the 1960s, IBM mainframes became the industrial-strength calculating tools that were crucial to everything from the space race to mass marketing. After IBM introduced its first personal computer in 1981, it was the financial spreadsheet Lotus 1-2-3 that became the main reason companies had to buy PCs.

"In the 1990s, the personal computer is becoming more and more a communications device," said Richard Shaffer of the research firm Technologic Partners.

The business opportunity in network computing, both in the corporate market and beyond, is large and varied. The market for client-server software, for example, has jumped from \$197 million in 1991 to an estimated \$5.9 billion this year, Forrester Research says.

The outlook for companies supplying software, services and access to the Internet, which links millions of computers worldwide, also looks bright though it is just starting to become a genuine business. Forrester estimates that Internet business will increase from \$346 million this year to nearly \$10.9 billion by 2000.

Yet fear, as well as opportunity, is behind the scramble by companies like IBM to stake a solid position in network computing. Any company that does not move quickly, according to industry wisdom, will be supplanted by the software giant Microsoft Corp.

"Microsoft is always the backdrop to any move in computing software these days," said Mr. Winkler of Garner Group. "IBM's inferiority complex in software is always in respect to Microsoft."

Relations between Microsoft and IBM go back to 1981, when Big Blue chose the company to supply the operating system for its personal computers. In retrospect, granting such a key role to an outsider was a blunder because it ceded to Microsoft the franchise for the software texture of the PC industry.

In 1986, the two companies were jointly developing IBM's OS/2 operating system. But Microsoft broke away in 1990, producing Windows, which became the industry standard.

With Notes, IBM sees a way to grab one of the hottest products in the market for teamwork software, called groupware. Groupware is a key slice of the PC software market in which Microsoft has uncharacteristically struggled, giving IBM a rare chance to beat its rival.

Microsoft is working hard to come up with a groupware offering, but analysts do not expect it to produce a credible rival to Notes for at least a year.

The bid for Lotus, IBM's effort to become a real alternative in software to Microsoft," said James F. Moore, president of Geopartners Research Inc. "IBM's message to its big corporate customers has been, 'We can bring you from our old world of computing into the new world.' And Lotus is clearly part of the new world."

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The Associated Press.

NYSE

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

(Continued)

① At a *clan*

ASIA/PACIFIC

Japan Narrows Current-Account Surplus in April

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The Ministry of Finance said Tuesday that Japan's current-account surplus shrank for the second consecutive month.

The surplus narrowed 18.5 percent in April from a year earlier, to \$11.35 billion. It was smaller than many economists expected.

Imports jumped 29.7 percent, to \$26.06 billion, while exports rose 20.7 percent, to \$58.56 billion.

"It certainly bears out that the trend is downward" for the surplus, said Donald Kimball,

an economist at Mitsubishi Bank.

Seiji Nagano, an economist at Yasuda Trust & Banking Co., added that "imports are likely to continue to grow for some time."

He said Japanese companies had been buying parts and materials from Asia and elsewhere rather than producing at home.

Japanese officials said earlier Tuesday that they would not be pressured by the United States to guarantee increased parts purchases by automakers. The two countries will decide June 12 whether to hold further talks on their auto trade dispute.

The United States says Japan's massive current-account surplus — which last year came to \$129 billion — shows that Japan's markets are closed.

Japan's current-account balance is its broadest measure of the import and export of tangible goods, services and mon-

etary transfers such as donations and economic assistance.

It is part of the monthly balance-of-payments report compiled by the Ministry of Finance that includes capital flows in and out of Japan.

The figures released in the report showed that Japanese investors are more hesitant to invest in overseas bonds, economists said.

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Seoul Firms Brace for Competition

By Bruce Franklin, Special to the Tribune

SEOUL — South Korea's electronic companies are cutting prices to try to maintain an edge on foreign brands as their domestic market gradually opens up to competition.

The price cuts on home appliances have been led by Samsung Electronics Co., which said Tuesday it had accumulated enough of a cash cushion from its lucrative, export-oriented semiconductor division to make the move.

The cuts, ranging from 2 percent to 17 percent, will have no effect on export prices, which are far lower than domestic prices.

Samsung officials said they had cut prices on television sets, personal computers and five other popular items by as much as 16 percent in response to a government call for price stability. Prices also were reduced on washing machines, refrigerators, air conditioners, videotape recorders and stoves.

The price reductions, announced last week, will cost Samsung about \$130 million, or 4.3 percent of its annual earnings

from domestic sales of the seven items, the company said.

It was the first reduction in domestic electronic appliance prices this year, but the third since last August, under pressure from government officials who have said that consumer goods are overpriced in South Korea.

In addition, a report from the Finance and Economic Ministry on Monday said Anam Industrial Co., a television manufacturer, followed suit with cuts of 5 percent to 10 percent on color television sets.

Samsung, LG and Daewoo, which sell more than half of their products overseas, said they would maintain profitability by enhancing productivity and increasing their focus on exports.

A recent government price survey listed Seoul as the world's second most expensive city, after Tokyo, for consumer goods, with some domestic items costing three times as much as their foreign-made counterparts.

Manufacturers have blamed luxury taxes that can be as high as 50 percent, but government officials have rejected that claim.

maximize customer profits, to respond to the government anti-inflation policy and to sharpen our competitive edge in line with widened openings to foreign rivals," said Lee Dae Seok, a spokesman for Daewoo Electronics Co.

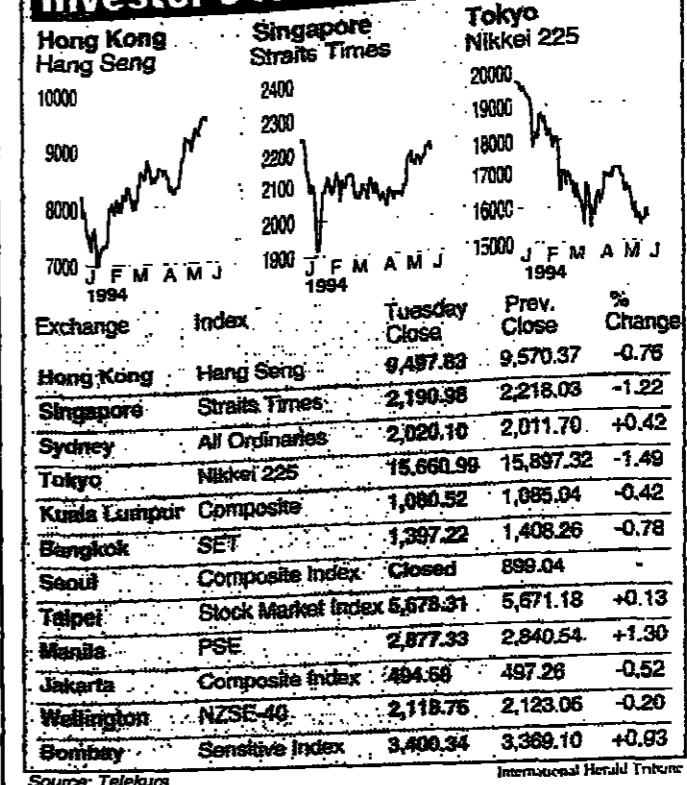
Daewoo trimmed retail prices of its home appliances by amounts ranging from 3 percent to 16 percent over the weekend. Anam Industrial Co., a television manufacturer, followed suit with cuts of 5 percent to 10 percent on color television sets.

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Investor's Asia



Source: Telekurs

International Herald Tribune

Japanese Electronics Makers Ask for Dollar Bills

By Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Major Japanese consumer-electronics manufacturers are trying to pay their local microchip suppliers in U.S. dollars to try to counter the profit-crushing effects of the strong yen.

The manufacturers, which include Sony Corp., Sharp Corp. and Ricoh Co., are negotiating with suppliers to pay for chips in the U.S. currency because they export most of the products that contain the chips, generating revenue in dollars.

But those dollars, when repa-

trated, bring fewer and fewer yen to pay for the companies' raw materials.

A spokesman for Sharp said the company was discussing the issue with companies that furnished chips, adding that the matter was "very sensitive." He said there was resistance on the part of suppliers, who would then have the burden of converting the dollars to yen.

But some analysts in Tokyo said the new method of paying, if put into practice, would not have a major effect on Japan's chip suppliers.

They said most of the suppliers would be able to absorb the changes and would be guaranteed booming sales anyway because demand for chips is outstripping supply.

■ Powerful Chip Developed

A group of Japanese, American and German electronics concerns said they had developed a powerful microchip that was the smallest and fastest of its kind. Reuters reported.

Toshiba Corp., International Business Machines Corp. and Siemens AG said their 256-megabit dynamic random-access memory chip would be used in products such as personal computers, digital video systems and communications equipment.

A DRAM chip is a silicon device about the size of a postage stamp that stores electronic data. A 256-megabit DRAM chip can store 256 million bits of information — enough to contain the complete works of Shakespeare, the companies said.

Separately, Agence-France Presse reported that NEC Corp. had announced a breakthrough that could lead to the development of a 16-gigabit memory chip, or one capable of storing 16 billion bits of information.

Fox Ad Sales Bolster Stock In News Corp.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Shares in News Corp. rose 3 percent Tuesday on reports that the media conglomerate's U.S. TV network had won a 39 percent increase in advance advertising sales for the 1995-96 season.

The Hollywood Reporter, an entertainment-industry daily, said Fox Broadcast Co. had \$1 billion in advance ad sales for the season starting this autumn, compared with \$720 million a year ago.

News Corp. shares rose 25 cents, to 7.83 Australian dollars (\$5.60).

Traders said News Corp. also got a boost from Bear, Stearns & Co. as the U.S. brokerage concern rated News Corp. a "buy" in its first report on the company.

In April, Fox said it had surpassed the CBS television network in prime-time viewers aged 18 to 49. Analysts said that probably had strengthened its ability to negotiate higher ad rates.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

China has closed 6,500 businesses so far this year that lacked the minimum capital required by law, the People's Daily reported.

China invited foreign businesses to its first international trade fair, which opens this month.

Hong Kong said it would clamp down on illegal foreign workers to try to stave off rising unemployment in the territory.

China Merchants Shekou Port Service Co. plans to list in Singapore by the end of the month, making it the first Chinese company to have shares trading there.

Bank of China, the country's main foreign exchange bank, had pretax profit of 12 billion yuan (\$1.4 billion) in 1994, up 23 percent from 1993, the China Daily said.

PT Satelindo of Indonesia chose Martin Marietta Corp. and General Dynamics Corp. of the United States to launch its \$128 million Palapa-C satellite next year, replacing ArianeSpace.

Cable & Wireless PLC is not expected to reach an agreement with Deutsche Telekom AG on acquiring a stake in PT Satelindo, the president-director of the Indonesian company said. Deutsche Telekom, through its unit DeTeMobil, acquired 25 percent of Satelindo in March for \$586 million.

Philippines exports rose 42 percent from a year earlier, to \$1.37 billion, in April as sales of electronic goods continued to surge.

British Telecommunications PLC agreed to a joint venture with Max India Ltd. to bid for a digital cellular radio license in India.

Honda Motor Co.'s domestic motor vehicle sales rose 3.4 percent in May from a year earlier, to 40,397 units.

Japan's purchases of imported vehicles rose 21 percent in May, to 26,108 units, the 19th consecutive monthly increase from a year earlier.

Reuters, AFX, AFP, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg

India Protests U.S. 'Threat' Of Cutback in Investment

Reuters

DELHI on Monday, also pricked the pride of the federal government, which had stood by Enron. Maheshwaran.

India's energy minister, N.K.P. Salve, told the newspaper The Pioneer that the U.S. statement was a "threat" that was "unwarranted at this stage."

He added, "The Indian government is not going to act under any pressure from the U.S. government."

The agreement to build a gas-fired power station overlooking the Arabian Sea was struck between Enron and the previous government of Maharashtra.

The U.S. Energy Department said Enron's project had sent a positive signal to international investors about the future of India's market.

ROYALTIES: Music Publishers Seek Fees in Asia

Continued from Page 13

copyright laws were rarely enforced even for songs written after that year.

In business since 1811, Warner/Chappell, now a subsidiary of Time Warner Inc., started out publishing sheet music and made a quantum leap forward in harvesting royalties with the creation of the recording industry at the turn of the century.

But over the past four years, the company has lost more than \$10 million to piracy, Mr. Bider said, forcing it to become more aggressive in rights enforcement. To promote area musicians, Warner/Chappell opened a Singapore office in February and plans to open others in Taiwan and Malaysia this year.

Asia generates a mere 5 percent of its global business at present, Mr. Bider said, but he hopes Asian payments will account for a third of the company's revenue within the next decade.

The key to defeating piracy in the region, according to Mr. Bider, is not simply to close down the pirate manufacturers but to persuade Asian composers to be paid for the performance of a song.

There are signs that Western pressure is beginning to have an effect. For the use of a song in television commercials, for instance, Hong Kong advertisers are now paying \$10,000 or more for certain rights, according to Mr. Firth.

The Western music industry must recognize that the pirates are not simply going to disappear, Mr. Bider said. He predicted the imminent cooperation of six major international

record distributors with reformed pirate manufacturers in Asia, comparing the situation to the end of Prohibition in the United States, when former liquor bootleggers turned legitimate.

"Ultimately, six of the 29 private CD factory directors in China, for instance, will be our partners," he said. "The worry is what happens to the other 23 or more. Do they move on to Pakistan or somewhere else and set up shop there?"

Although photocopy rights have been recognized in about 10 industrial countries, they have yet to be recognized in China, Xinhua said. While China would have no theoretical problem in recognizing photocopy rights in a revised copyright law, enforcement could prove to be a major problem, Mr. Gao said.

* * *

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through the history of art, in Madrid.

SPORTS

Devils Brake Flyers, Break Them Again

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Staffer

PHILADELPHIA — The Turnpike Series is becoming one continuous game.

The New Jersey Devils made it that way again Monday night, staking out the Philadelphia Flyers at nearly every turn and imposing their cautious, calculated game on them for the second consecutive time in the Stanley Cup semifinals.

The 5-2 victory at the Spectrum, the Devils' sixth straight, their

MacLean's score, on a deflection with 11.1 seconds left in the first period, tied the score. Broten's goal, which put New Jersey ahead to stay at 3-1 of the second period, came seconds after defenseman Bruce Driver had disrupted a two-on-one short-handed rush.

The Flyers' captain, Eric Lindros, who got a first-period goal on his only shot of the game, and third of the series, raced up the left side, with Rod Brind'Amour on the right. Driver tried to direct Lindros toward the boards.

"I moved my stick out just for a second," Driver remembered. "That's when he made the pass."

The pass never reached Brind'Amour. The puck was sent in the other direction, where Driver earned an assist on Broten's goal.

"We were just playing textbook," said Martin Brodeur, the goaltender who was dissatisfied with the two first-period goals he allowed; his goals against average rose to 1.29.

"We just kind of chug along," right wing Tom Chorske said. "We don't get overconfident. We don't get too impressed with ourselves." They endured an emotional Flyer effort in a first period in which Philadelphia got 9 of its 20 shots. But Randy McKay, John MacLean and Neal Broten produced power-play goals, the most the Devils have scored in a game all season. They had been successful on just 3.8 percent of their power plays, and they were least productive team in the league in the regular season.

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE East Division

W L Pct. GB

Boston 24 11 .695 —

Detroit 16 21 .475 —

Baltimore 20 18 .529 1

Toronto 16 20 .479 0

New York 14 20 .412 0

Central Division

W L Pct. GB

Cleveland 25 10 .714 5

Kansas City 20 15 .551 5

Minnesota 15 20 .429 10

Chicago 11 26 .297 11

West Division

W L Pct. GB

California 22 15 .575 —

Seattle 21 14 .556 1

Los Angeles 21 17 .520 1

Oakland 19 18 .514 3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

W L Pct. GB

Philadelphia 24 13 .644 —

Montreal 17 17 .544 3

Atlanta 20 17 .541 4

New York 15 23 .405 9

Florida 21 17 .527 14

NATIONAL LEAGUE

West Division

W L Pct. GB

Chicago 21 17 .553 —

Houston 19 16 .543 3

St. Louis 16 22 .410 8

Pittsburgh 12 23 .371 9

San Francisco 20 17 .553 —

Colorado 21 17 .541 5

Los Angeles 18 20 .474 3

San Diego 16 21 .432 4

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

W L Pct. GB

Detroit 008 000 000 — 6 9

Cleveland 004 100 000 — 10 2

Hartford and Peoria: Berenson, Doherty (5)

Atlanta: Frazier, W. Hershiser, Johnson, W.

Montreal: 1-4 HRS — Cleveland, Letton 2 (3), Nur

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California: 200 000 000 — 11 8

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San Francisco: 000 000 000 — 11 8

Colorado: 000 000 000 — 11 8

Los Angeles: 000 000 000 — 11 8

San Diego: 000 000 000 — 11 8

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Seles to Play
Navratilova
Next Month

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Monica Seles will return to tennis after an absence of more than two years with a exhibition match against Martina Navratilova on July 29, CBS Sports announced Tuesday.

The network said it will televise the match live from a site to be announced later.

Seles, who was ranked No. 1 at the time, has not played competitively since she was stabbed in the back by a deranged spectator during a match in Hamburg on April 30, 1993. She has cited emotional stress as the major reason for not returning to the women's circuit.

Navratilova, who was elected president of the WTA Tour following her retirement from singles play last November, has been attempting to persuade Seles to come back.

Both players are represented by IMG, the Mark McCormack Group of Companies. CBS did not say how much it had paid for the event.

The network said that, on July 8, Seles would also appear at the Special Olympics World Games in New Haven, Connecticut, and conduct a clinic. No announcement has been made about her competing in any tour events. (AP, Reuters)

Injury and Kafelnikov Stop Agassi, Wimbledon in Doubt

Muster and Women's Favorites Gain Semifinals

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — It was here at Stade Roland Garros, on its center court rich in history and minerals, that Andre Agassi first experienced the sting of failing to live up to high expectations.

The year was 1990. His taste in clothing was fluorescent. His shaggy hair was dark at the roots and blond everywhere else. His opponent was an aging, amiable Ecuadorian named Andres Gomez, who proceeded to confound the more talented, more charismatic and clearly more apprehensive Agassi in the final.

Since then, Agassi has changed the clothes, lost the hair and shed his reputation for coming up small in his sport's seminal events, winning titles at Flinders Park, at Wimbledon and the National Tennis Center in Flushing Meadow. But this Grand Slam tournament and this center court still failed to cooperate.

On Tuesday, Agassi again felt the sting of failure at the French Open, only this time the sting was emanating from his right hip flexor. Agassi strained the muscle early in the first set of his quarterfinal against the gifted Russian shotmaker Yevgeni Kafelnikov. It was enough to transform a match Agassi was expected to win into a stunning, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5 defeat.

"There are not too many guys in the top 100 I think I could have beaten feeling like that," Agassi said. "It's a different disappointment. To come close and not win is different than to get injured. Now, I'm worried about Wimbledon and worried about this summer. You're a neurotic athlete whose worst nightmare is to become injured. You need your body."

Agassi surely would have needed body and soul to get past the ninth-

seeded Kafelnikov, who came roaring out of the blocks, matching Agassi's baseline bolts with bolts of his own. But what could have been a match full of spark and inspiration soon took a turn for the pedestrian when, in either the third or fourth game of the match, Agassi couldn't remember, he felt a stab of pain while sliding for a groundstroke.

"I kept waiting for it to ease up," he said. "I didn't call for the trainer until I was convinced it was getting worse."

By the time the trainer, Bill Norris, came on court, the top-seeded Agassi had lost the first set and was down, 2-1, in the second. He quickly left the court for a three-minute injury break, swallowed some aspirin and then returned with his upper right leg wrapped tightly.

"He's on his own; I think it's got to affect him," said Norris, who later said it was "not at all certain" Agassi would be able to play at Wimbledon, which begins June 26.

Agassi never limped noticeably. He was still able to run for shots and go through the motions with a certain panache, but — in part because of Kafelnikov's pace and accuracy — he seldom was able to change directions effectively or throw his relatively slight frame into the ball with enough abandon to generate the punch that has become his signature.

"I couldn't move out well to the

right or go for the serve as it got worse," Agassi said. "Really, the smart thing is not to continue when you know it's not getting better. But that's something that doesn't feel good ever in a Grand Slam tournament."

It was a question of quantity and quality at Roland Garros on Tuesday, the busiest day of the second week. On Court A was the quantity: four women's quarterfinal matches, each nearly as lopsided as the other.

It began with Kimiko Date becoming the first Japanese woman to reach the semifinal here by defeating Iva Majoli, 7-5, 6-1. Date's next opponent



Yevgeni Kafelnikov matched Andre Agassi, bolt for baseline bolt, until a hip muscle intervened.

Jean-Loup Gautier/Agence France Presse

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will be the No. 1 seed and defending champion, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, who beat unseeded American Chanda Rubin, 6-3, 6-1.

The other semifinal on Thursday will feature the two most impressive players in the women's tournament: No. 2 seed Steffi Graf and No. 4 seed Conchita Martinez. Graf was brilliant as she dominated her fading peer Gabriela Sabatini, 6-1, 6-0, in 54 minutes. Martinez started just as strongly, then held on to defeat the unseeded Virginia Ruano-Pascual, 6-0, 6-4.

"Today, I had a perfect day; that's all I can say," said Graf, who nonetheless expressed displeasure that none of the women's matches were scheduled on the more prestigious center court.

As it turned out, it was difficult to question the organizers' judgment. All the day's drama was provided by the men, and though Agassi's defeat was certainly gripping, the best match came earlier, when Austria's fifth-seeded Thomas Muster and the unseeded Spaniard Alberto Costa locked forehands and grunts in a classic, five-set claycourt tussle.

Muster was the winner, 6-2, 3-6,

6-7 (6-8), 7-5, 6-2, and will play Kafelnikov in the semifinals on Friday.

The surprise was that to rid himself of the 19-year-old Costa, Muster had to rally from a two-set-to-one deficit and recover from blowing a 5-3 lead in the fourth set.

"I never thought about losing," Muster said in his rumble of a voice.

Perhaps not, but he appeared slow and even tentative on occasion. What ultimately earned him his 33rd straight victory on clay was some nervous play from Costa late in the fourth set and his own superior conditioning. Muster was

still jogging in place in the latter stages of the fifth set.

"I felt tired in the fifth," admitted Costa, the latest in a rapidly lengthening line of talented Spanish clay-courters.

The other men's semifinalists will be determined Wednesday, when No. 5 seed Michael Chang faces qualifier Adrian Voinea of Romania and defending champion Sergi Bruguera, the No. 7 seed, faces Renzo Furlan of Italy.

None of them has to worry about running into Agassi in the final. For that, they can thank the injury and Kafelnikov. The Russian with the choir-boy haircut is perhaps the most

talented young player in tennis — his peers call him "Kafelnikov," after the weapon — but though he rose to No. 4 in the rankings earlier this year, his eyes grew too big for his psyche. And after playing in too many tournaments this spring, he justly lost in the first round in his last three.

He actually considered withdrawing from this tournament, but a week of rest, relaxation and fishing in his hometown of Sochi on the Black Sea coast apparently freshened his outlook and clearly changed his luck.

"I never thought I could beat Andre here," he said. "Not in the tournament he has never won."

Springbok's Ban Upheld by Officials

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — Springbok hooker James Dalton lost his appeal Tuesday, when Rugby World Cup officials confirmed his 30-day suspension, three days before South Africa's quarterfinal match against Western Samoa.

Dalton was suspended after he was sent off, along with two Canadian players, for fighting during last Saturday's match. A teammate, wing Pieter Hendriks, was suspended Monday, but the Springboks appealed Dalton's punishment, claiming that he had been trying to break up the fight.

"After considering all the evidence available, the RWC disputes committee decided to reject the appeal of South African hooker James Dalton," the committee said in a statement.

Dalton, 22, broke into tears on learning that his World Cup was over.

"How would you feel after you had trained so hard for something?" he said. "Obviously I feel what has happened to me is an extreme injustice."

He will be replaced by the highly-regarded Naka Drotz of Free State province.

David McHugh, the Irish referee who sent off Dalton, was among the 14 officials named on Tuesday for the final stages of the World Cup. The chairman of the referees' appointment panel, Tom Doocey said, McHugh had been selected on merit and not as a reward.

Chester Williams, the star wing who injured a hamstring last month but was recalled to the squad after Hendriks was suspended, said Tuesday he was fit to play but would have liked to rejoined the team without controversy.

"I am feeling very fit at the moment. I am delighted to be back," said Williams.



Howard Burdick/Reuters
Chester Williams: "Feeling very fit."

who has scored seven tries in 11 tests. Williams, the only non-white player on the South African squad, flew from Cape Town to join the Springboks for training in Johannesburg.

"It all happened so fast. I didn't even pack my own bags," he said.

• Max Brito, the Ivory Coast player whose neck was injured, underwent surgery Tuesday but will remain paralyzed, the team's doctor said.

Dr. Jean-Louis Bile said, after viewing scans of the injury, that Brito's spinal chord had been snapped at the level of the fifth vertebrae.

(AP, Reuters, AF)

U.S. Soccer League To Open in March

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Organizers of a first-division soccer league in the United States completed their franchise lineup Tuesday by adding teams in Dallas, Kansas City and Denver.

Alan J. Rothenberg, chairman of Major League Soccer, said the 10-team circuit would begin its first season next March 31, and crown its first champion on Oct. 20, 1996.

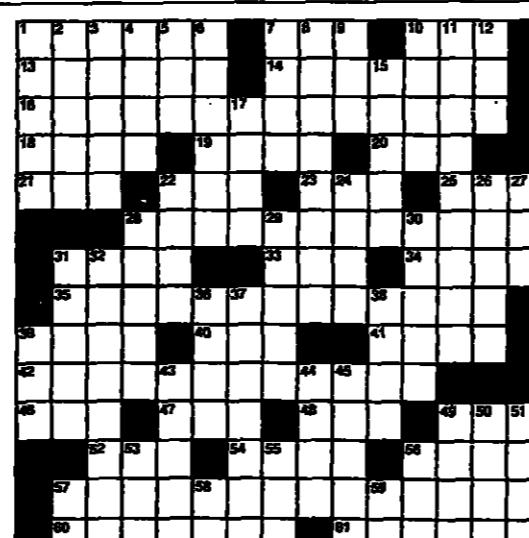
In addition to the new cities, MLS franchises will play in Boston; Columbus, Ohio; Los Angeles; New York-New Jersey; San Jose, California; Tampa, Florida; and Washington.

Dallas, which will play its home games in the Cotton Bowl, replaces Chicago, which had been awarded a franchise but is now listed as a front-runner for an expansion team, according to a league statement.

Each team will play 32 games to eliminate one team in each of the five-city divisions. The remaining four from each division advance to best-of-3 conference semifinals and finals, with the winners meeting in a one-game championship match. The title match will be played at a neutral site to be announced later.

Rothenberg, who directed the U.S. World Cup organization, said final financing for the league had been secured, and that major investors included Denver area developer Philip Anschutz, the New England Patriots' owner Robert Kraft, Lamar Hunt, owner of the Kansas City Chiefs and one of the founders of the old American Football League, and John Kluge and Stuart Subotnick, partners in the Metromedia entertainment empire, who will run the New York-New Jersey franchise.

CROSSWORD



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Solution to Puzzle of June 6

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ALICE ARAB SAVAGE
WITHHONOR SPAN
STATED SLEW ANT
CAB SIP SENDUP
ALAE BARG ANGLE
CONGRATULATIONS
ASIFIS OGLES
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OBSERVER

A Ride in the Yugo

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A friend once tried to sell me his Yugo. I am reminded of it by the heavy concentration of armchair generals explaining how to bring order to the Balkans.

The Yugo, you see, was made in the Balkans. It was the Balkan version of the Chevrolet, only smaller.

The owner of this particular Yugo was a friend, but not a close friend. Our friendship was at the stage where you figure it will insult the other party's intelligence if you have to warn him off this Yugo.

By letting me discover the truth for myself, he was honoring my car-buying moxie. That's the way I see it, anyhow.

I took along my daughter, who could drive with a stick shift. I learned gear-shifting back when the stick was on the steering column. Since then it had gone back to the floor. Somebody said kids liked it on the floor because that's where hot cars which raced in Monte Carlo kept their sticks.

I never drove a hot car at Monte Carlo, or Le Mans either. I had become strictly an automatic transmission type.

So my daughter came to test-drive the Yugo. My friend had told me it was stick-on-the-floor style. Naturally I figured, stick on the floor, it must be a hot number. Ergo, my highly skilled daughter. The Yugo was about the size of one of those old Underwood desk-model typewriters: one big son-of-a-gun for a typewriter, but definitely cramped for a car.

We got in, and after several minutes of fighting, the engine turned over, and my daughter tried to put it in gear. It sounded like a galvanized washbush was

being attacked with a monkey wrench. I suggested turning it off. She did.

My friend said don't worry, that's how she sounds when she's idling. My daughter started it again. We didn't flinch when the noise mellowed down to the sound of power saws attacking the gear box, and she got it moving out into the street.

It's awfully hard to turn, she said when we seemed due to collide with a tree despite her struggles with the wheel. I put two more hands to the wheel, and it felt the way steering an 18-wheeler must feel when the hydraulics are shot and you're doing it with pure muscle.

This outing with a Yugo had been forgotten until the other day when I found myself pondering the many strategies being urged by the armchair generals of press and television for dealing with the intractable political mess in the Balkans.

These said kids liked it on the floor because that's where hot cars which raced in Monte Carlo kept their sticks.

They were full of sagacity about how to make people see things America's way and quit killing each other despite their obvious delight in killing each other. A lot of wisdom was issued, but it was abstract wisdom, not sound horse-sense wisdom that comes from riding a Yugo.

These are people not afraid to offend our mighty superpower faith in the glory of gasoline-powered motion. They are people with thereckless courage to look the awesome West in the eye and say, "I spit in the oil of your ultimate driving machines."

They fought occupying Nazis 50 years ago and lived to produce the Yugo. Armchair generals, before ordering the next bombing, should take a spin in a Yugo.

First on the list was author events, and at the top of that were Conroy, the writer of best-sellers

By Mary B. W. Tabor
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The morning began with an embrace and negotiations involving Pat Conroy and his latest novel, "Beach Music." "We would love to have him read at our store," urged Roxanne Coady, owner of R.J. Julia Booksellers in Madison, Connecticut, as she stood amid a crowd of book sellers. "Can you help set that up?"

Richard Hunt, marketing director of Bantam Doubleday Dell, a unit of Bertelsmann, swiftly pulled out a pad and pen. "I'll see what I can do," he said, scribbling "Roxanne — Conroy."

"I've heard he's incredible," Coady said, peering through black half-moon reading glasses. "And I've heard 'Beach Music' is just going to blow people away."

"It's a great book," he replied, hoping to be encouraging (his job, after all, is selling books) but not too encouraging (Conroy's tour is full). He smiled. She smiled. They hugged again, then each disappeared. Their schmooze, the hallmark of the weekend, was complete.

This was, after all, the annual American Booksellers Association convention, the largest book publishing trade fair in the United States and a three-day event where more than 42,000 people — publishers, bookstore owners, scouts and agents — gathered in Chicago's McCormick Place convention center to inspect new book releases for fall and winter, key seasons, given the hefty Christmas sales.

Though the fair, once a forum for book ordering, has evolved more as a place to broker foreign publishing rights and just rub elbows, it is still regarded as a major event for taking the pulse of the \$20 billion-a-year book industry and for creating a buzz about a book.

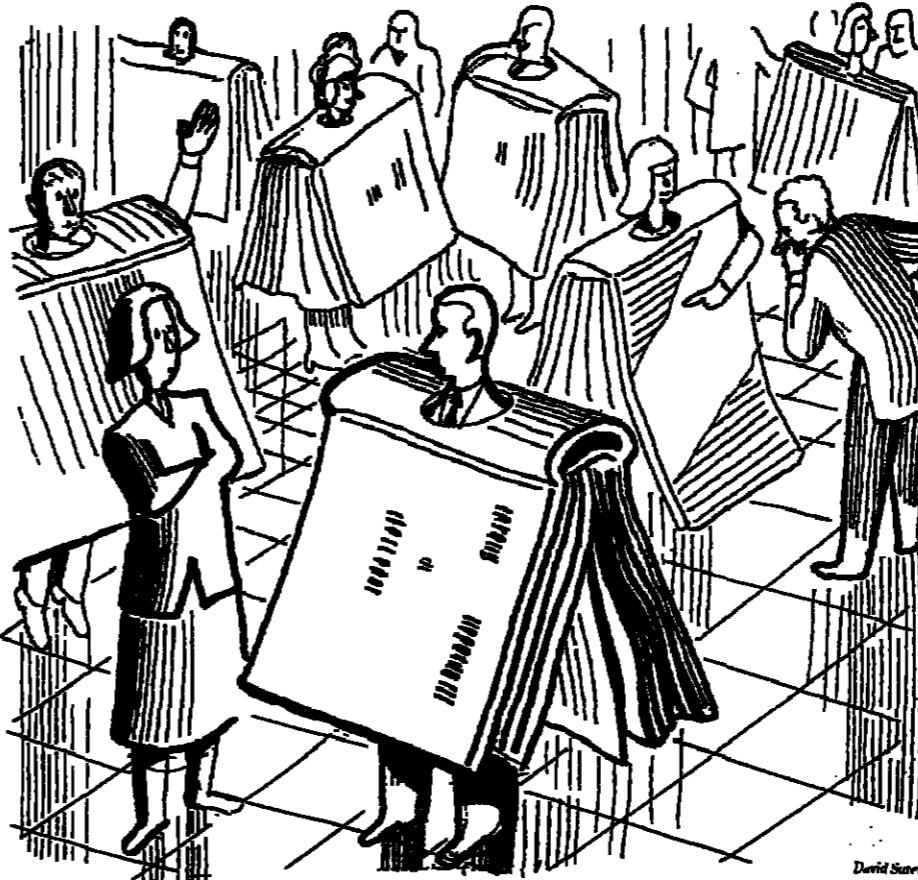
At this year's convention, more than 1,800 publishers and distributors used everything from card tables to lavish sets to display their books, magazines and CD-ROMs on several football fields' worth of hall space.

In between meetings, seminars and author lunches, book sellers searched displays for new books that might sell well in their stores.

Like many of the independents, Coady came with survival in mind. "There are already two Barnes & Nobles near me," she said. "And I'm worried more chains are coming. I'm really worried."

So she dodged and weaved about, Coady zeroed in on what she thought might help out her stand.

First on the list was author events, and at the top of that were Conroy, the writer of best-sellers



David Sauer/IFT

turned-movies like "The Prince of Tides" and "The Great Santini," as well as Hillary Rodham Clinton and General Colin L. Powell.

"I'm like a little bean trying to get these writers," she said. "We're not exactly on the nine-city tour."

She had already made her pitch to Hunt for Conroy. Three hugs and several chats with sales representatives later, she arrived at the Simon & Schuster booth, where she made a pitch for an event with Clinton, who is writing a book on children to be published next year.

"We can handle security, we can get press," she said, running her rings a bit nervously. "I think we can do a spectacular job and if there's anything we can do to make it work, we'll do it. She's our No. 1 person."

The Simon & Schuster people said they would try, but not to get her hopes up.

For the next six hours, except for a break for a seminar titled "Washington and the Book-

store," Coady wandered the floor, her dark brown eyes darting from display to display.

"So many publishing houses, so many people to see," she said as she marched past a castle tower (by the producers of Dungeons and Dragons), a golfing simulator and a two-man tuba band playing a bit off-key.

She dropped her card in a shoebox for catalogue mailings. She also found two books new to her — one on women and divorce, the other about Jewish traditions — and she discussed possible author appearances with their publishers.

"I can't compete with the chains," she said. "So I just have to do what I do best, stick to basics and offer quality."

Hunt, meanwhile, stood near his booth, showing a picture of his two children to yet another bookseller. "They're beautiful," she said. He stepped out of the path of the oncoming tube players.

Moments later, David Didriksen, general

PEOPLE

THE entertainer of the year award at the TNN Music City Country Awards went to Alan Jackson, who also took honors in four other categories. Reba McEntire was named best female artist and the best vocal group award went to Brooks & Dunn during the show at the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville, Tennessee. Waylon Jennings won in the "living legend" category, and the Minnie Pearl award for charity work went to Willie Nelson. The TNN awards are voted on by fans.



Mark Humphrey/The Associated Press

Christopher Reeve has undergone surgery to fuse two broken neck bones, which is expected to allow him to nod and shake his head. But doctors said no operation could give him movement below the neck. The actor's chief surgeon, Dr. John A. Jane of the University of Virginia Medical Center in Charlottesville, said, "It went well, and he's doing well now. He's a wonderful patient. He's so eager to be mobilized."

U.S. Highway 83 in North Dakota has been named after Lawrence Welk. The road runs through the late band leader's hometown of Strasburg, east of the farm where he was brought up.

Eddie Palmieri's plagiarism suit against Gloria Estefan has been dismissed.

Roy Lichtenstein has donated a limited-edition silkscreen print to the 175 U.S. embassies around the world and will introduce the design, a motif of musical notes, at a reception at the White House before a dinner by the Friends of Art and Preservation in Embassies at the State Department.

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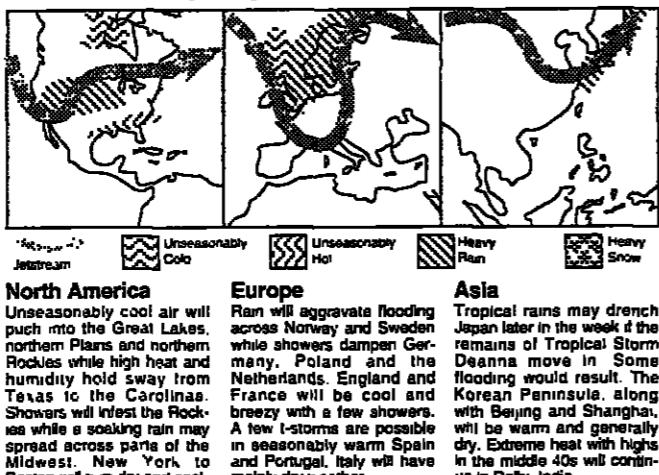
a thing." After all, that's reason enough to worry.

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WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America

Unseasonably cool air will push into the Great Lakes, northern Plains and northern

Poland, and the northern Plains and northern

U.S. will be cool and breezy with a few showers.

Scattered rain will be cool and

dry. Extreme heat with nights

in the mid-40s will continue in the Midwest.

Scattered rain will turn dry and cool.

Middle East

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Africa

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Latin America

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Asia

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Panama

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